THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

E R I E.

The Stockholders After the Usurpers —Gould, Fisk, Lane, and Their Confederates Suspended— A Grand Conspiracy Unmasked.

The New York *Times* of this morning has the following:—

The litigation that has been going on for the last year or two against the unscrupulous usurpers who, by means of a conspiracy which for boldness and iniquity has no parallel on record, have gained possession and control of the Erie Railway, is about to culminate in a thorough exposure and, it is to be hoped, a merited punishment of the guilty parties. The stockholders and bondholders of the road who have witnessed with silent amazement the operations of those bold and daring men who, by a sort of legerdemain which they could scarcely comprehend, usurped control of their property and squandered it by millions in reckless extravagance and riotous living, have at last aroused themselves, and are determined to know whether there is any such thing as law and justice in the land, or whether laws are framed and courts established in the State of New York to protect conspirators and uphold apparent wholesale robbery.

An action has been commenced by Joseph H. Ramsey, a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Albany, on behalf of the stockeoiders and bondholders of the Erie Railway, against Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, and other leading conspirators in the present management of that corporation, which is designed to afford a final solution of these questions, in order that honest property holders may hereafter know what protection they have in this community against the schemes of unscrupulous adventurers and knaves.

Mr. Ramsey holds some of the Buffalo Branch bonds, some of the sterling bonds, some fifth mortgage bonds, some of the preferred stock, and some of the common stock of the Erie Railroad, and on behalf of all stock and bondholders and all creditors of the company he brings this suit. He briefly recites the history of the Erie Railway Company, that on the ruins of the old Erie Railroad Company under a law of 1860, a new company was formed, assuming the mortgages and giving preferred stock for the floating debt of the old company, the preferred stock amounting to $8,836,-910, giving the holders a right to 7 per cent. out of the earnings, postponed *only* to the interest on the mortgages; that at this time, after various conversions of bonds into stock, there was but $24,265,000 of common stock and $5,000,000 of convertible bonds of the company; that in 1862 the Erie Railway took a 499-year lease of the Buffalo branch of the road, but under the management of Gould, Fisk, and Lane, in October last, a default was made in the payment of the rent to the great peril of the Erie Company; that in 1865 the road issued $5,000,000 of sterling bonds; that down to 1867 the directors of the company were men of high character not engaged in stock speculations except Mr. Drew, and except Mr. Lane, who, it is alleged, forced himself into the board by purchase of proxies, but was powerless for mischief till 1868. Down to January, 1868, it is alleged the company regularly earned dividends on its preferred stock, and had paid dividends on its common stock, and had developed the road, without getting into serious litigation. That in January, 1868, the character of the new management not being developed, its first mortgage bonds stood at 101, its second mortgage at 102, its third at 97¾, its fourth at 91½, its fifth at 89½, its preferred stock at 74, and its common stock at 72, giving a total value of stock and bonds (excluding sterling bonds) of $41,655,845 90. Beside these bonds, however, the Erie Road was liable on some millions of Long Dock bonds. Their stock at this time was about 371 engines, 243 passenger and 6040 freight cars. It employed about 13,000 men. Its main road was 459 miles, its leased roads 362 miles. That the project of aiding the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, of which Mr. Eldridge was President, had been previously much considered, but Eldridge, not satisfied with what the old directors thought proper to do, and he and Lane casting about for reinforcements, found "one Jay Gould, who had had some small railroad experience on a little road near Lake Champlain, and one James Fisk, Jr., then lately from Boston, where he had been carrying on some sort of dry goods business," and then took them into their secrets as being qualified for the attempt in hand; that the four conspired together to obtain, and did obtain, by proxies, for their own interests and those of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, control of the election of directors, and elected themselves, Mr. Eldridge's brother-in-law, Mr. Eldridge's counsel, James S. Whitney, interested in the Boston road; William Evans, resident in England, and others, directors, six of the old directors being left out; that thereupon Drew took Underwood's place as Treasurer, and the bonds of the Boston road, to the extent of five millions, were guaranteed; that Eldridge and Gould were got into the Executive Committee. The plaintiff, after a general charge of malfeasance against Gould, Fisk, and Lane, recites the provisions of the Erie Railway Association, requiring, 1. A quarterly meeting of the directors. 2. A standing committee of five. 3. The making of reports by inferior officers to the President. 4. The Vice-President's presidency during the absence of the President. 5. The existence of a Treasurer, Secretary, and Auditor. 6. Transfer of stock ten days before election or dividend. 7. No floating debt to be contracted, except for ordinary supplies, unless authorized by the Board of Directors.

He also recites the by-laws of the company, providing for an Executive Committee of five members, who should keep minutes of their proceedings, and not act in the absence of the President except four members were present. It charges that these and other by-laws have been systematically and constantly violated.

On this complaint and supporting affidavits, Judge Murray, on motion of Eaton and Taller, plaintiff's attorneys, granted the following orders:—

At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Delhi, in the county of Delaware, on the 23d day of November, 1869:—Present: Hon. —— Murray, Justice of Supreme Court, County of Delaware.—Joseph H. Ramsey, plaintiff, agt. Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, Charles G. Sisson, Henry M. Martin, James B. Bach, and the Erie Railway Company, defendants. A motion having been made on the complaint herein, and on the affidavits of Joseph H. Ramsay, Charles W. Douglas, Jackson S. Schultz and Ossian D. Ashley, for the suspension severally of Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, and Charles G. Sisson, as Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and for the suspension of each of said persons as officers of said company, by reason of gross misconduct and abuse of their respective trusts and offices; and good cause having been shown to the court for so doing, and on motion of Mr. Smith of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, that said several last named persons, viz.:—Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, and Charles G. Sisson, be, and they are, and each of them is hereby suspended, both as directors and as officers of the Erie Railway Company, and that each and all the last named persons, directors, and officers, have and exercise no right, privilege, or authority in respect of said company, or its franchises, rights or property, in any capacity whatever, till the further order of this court in this case.

Secondly. And it further appearing to the Court that before the further or final exercise of its authority in respect to the suspension and removal of the directors and officers of the Erie Railway Company this day suspended, it will be necessary for the court to have before it the facts and proof that either party may desire to present upon the questions of fact that are raised by the affidavits herein referred to, and in reference to such suspension or removal; it is ordered that Philo T. Ruggles, counsellor-at-law, of the city of New York, be and he is hereby appointed a referee, with authority and direction to take the evidence upon said questions, and the proofs that the respective parties may offer relative thereto, and to the further exercise of the powers of this court in reference to any such suspension or removal, and report the same with all convenient despatch to this court.

And it is further ordered, that such evidence and proofs be taken at such times and places, from time to time, as said referee may direct, and that on his summons, or as may be required by subpœna, the respective parties defendants, and other persons not parties hereto, to whom any such subpœna or summons may be directed, do, pursuant thereto, attend before such referee, and submit to an examination before him touching all the matters to which this reference relates, and as such referee shall direct.

—A Minnesota debating society has resolved that "the office of Vice-President of the United States is unnecessary and dangerous." Do they suspect that Colfax can "smile, and smile, and be a villain"?

TREMENDOUS TORPEDOES.

Explosion of 25,000 "Young America" Torpedoes—Two Young Men Instantly Killed.

The New Orleans *Republican*, of November 18, gives the following particulars of a singular accident:—

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, two employees in the candy store and manufactory of C. H. Miller, Nos. 50 and 52 New Levee street, corner of Natchez alley, were engaged on the lower floor hoisting a case of torpedoes to an upper story. By an unfortunate circumstance the fastenings were not secure, and, while hoisting it, the box, containing twenty-five thousand "Young America" torpedoes, fell to the basement, resulting in the death of two persons and the wounding of several others. George Gantz, who was standing almost under the hatchway, must have been killed so instantaneously that he never knew what happened to him. The other lad killed was John Ross, also a candy-roller, and at the time of the disaster was standing near Gantz. The force of the explosion threw his body the distance of twenty feet, mangling him horribly, so that it was difficult to recognize him.

August Heener, another of the employes, who was on the lower floor at the time, was badly wounded, but as he was immediately sent to his home, corner of Jackson and Tchopitoulas streets, we did not see him. His limbs and arms are severely injured. There were a dozen persons in the store and wareroom at the time, but, singularly enough, none others than those mentioned were harmed. Mr. Miller, the proprietor, was near the spot, and was covered with dirt from the explosion.

The partition between the wareroom and the front store, on which was a range of shelving loaded with goods, was torn and shattered considerably. The articles were thrown down and scattered in every direction. The torpedoes are of a newly-invented kind, such as children use during the holidays, and are composed of more than the ordinary amount of combustibles, making a loud noise when thrown down. The shock was so great that the reverberation was heard as far off as Lafayette Square, and caused a large gathering of people, who supposed that a boiler had burst.

Torpedo Explosion in Galveston.

We take from the Galveston *News* of the 16th inst. an account of another explosion, which resulted disastrously to life. Taken in connection with the recent disaster in New Orleans, this misfortune merits attention. From the report, it would appear that the boxes containing the torpedoes had no distinguishing mark upon them. Is not this a reckless trifling with human life? If children are to be furnished with these toys, let the dangerous character of their contents be written plainly upon the box containing them. The failure to do this was the cause of the Galveston explosion. The *News* account is as follows:—

Just as we were going to press yesterday, an explosion was heard in the direction of the upper wharve, which caused a general rush for the scene of the accident. The explosion was found to have occurred at Bean's wharf, from the blowing up of a box of torpedoes, such as boys are in the habit of playing with. The case containing the torpedoes had been landed from the steamer Ariadne, and was lying on the wharf. They were consigned to Mr. Kamp, of Market street, and from what we could learn, the draymen were in the act of loading them on their drays when the explosion occurred.

One of the draymen, Charles Wilson, was instantly killed, and another, by the name of Burns, was badly hurt. His left ankle was dislocated, and there are numerous flesh wounds on different parts of his body. It appears that there was another man besides those spoken of severely hurt by the explosion yesterday, but we could not learn his name. Burns, who has been sent to the hospital, is very seriously injured. He will probably lose the use of his ankle joint, if he escapes less serious disaster. A nail from the box was driven full length immediately into the joint, and so firmly planted that it required all the strength of the attending physician to remove it.

The planking of the wharf was broken in for a length of two planks; the material being shivered as if struck by lightning. The boxes and bags of freight in the neighborhood are sent and scattered in every direction. It appears there was no mark on the box to distinguish it from ordinary boxes of merchandise, nor did the officers of the vessel have any warning of the dangerous character of the freight they were carrying.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Organization of a Survivors' Association—Justice for "Those Who Died Gloriously for Liberty."

A convention of delegates from the several district associations in South Carolina of survivors of the Confederate army was held in Charleston last week. General J. B. Kershaw presided, and on taking the chair expressed his regret that his "gallant comrade, General Wade Hampton, the representative man of South Carolina in this connection," was not present to act in his stead. To explain the objects of the meeting, he read the call and some resolutions adopted by the Charleston Association. These resolutions declare that:—

Whereas, The memories of the late war between the Confederate and United States of America are now fresh in the minds of its survivors, and many records do now exist which time and neglect will certainly destroy, it is highly desirable to have these records and these recollections put in such substantial form as to resist the ravages of time; *and whereas*, we have no government which will collect and preserve the history of those transactions, of which we are proud, it is therefore the duty of all South Carolinians to place the history of the late war in its true light before the world, in order that those who fought and died for their country may have, not only the reward of their distinguished patriotism, but the justice which their achievements deserve; *and whereas*, the Survivors' Association of any single district may do much in collecting and preserving these records, yet because of the intimate association existing during the war between all the troops of the State, the work will become proportionately less onerous and much more effective if the survivors of the whole State were to unite in a common effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Survivors' Association of Charleston district earnestly invite the survivors of each district of the State, where associations of record do not now exist, to form District Associations composed of the survivors of the Confederate army and navy, to collect and preserve the records of the late war.

3. That the various District Associations be invited to send five delegates to a convention, to meet at our hall in Charleston, on Thursday, November 18, 1869, to form a State Survivors' Association for the purposes set forth in the next resolution.

3. That the primary object of the proposed State Survivors' Association is the preservation of all matters of history connected with the late war; that the proposed means of accomplishing this object is the establishment of a State Bureau, under the control of the State Association, where all original matter shall be regularly and conveniently filed away for the reference of such persons as the Association may see fit; that the secondary object of the proposed State Association, the future development of which is left to the action of the State Association, is the preparation of a standard Southern history, and smaller school histories, in which the part the Confederacy bore in the late war may be properly related to the world, and that the rising generation may be taught that their parents were not the vile traitors that the common school histories now prepared by our enemies assert.

General Wade Hampton was elected President of the Association.

KLEPTOMANIA.

A Strange Case in Cincinnati—The Propensity to Steal Inherent.

The Cincinnati *Times* has the following:—

We have been made acquainted with one of the most singular cases of kleptomania of which we have ever heard, the person subject to the strange malady being the wife of a well-known wealthy business man. The tendency for shoplifting, and other stealing, was first noticed about a year since, when she was detected in secreting under the ample folds of her velvet cloak a bolt of costly silk. The goods were returned, and an agreement to not prosecute on her promising to refrain from any act of the kind in the future. For some time she kept her promise, but, after a while, the old habit came back and she was caught in the act of stealing a fine ring in one of our jewelry stores. Owing to the respect for the husband, and the fact that he settled for the jewelry, the matter was dropped, as has been the case in more than a dozen instances since.

Another phase of her stealing is to accept invitations to parties, where she will watch her opportunity and take furs, cloaks, bonnets, or anything else in her way.

Her husband has time and time again remonstrated with her for her conduct, picturing the certain ruin to come, all of which she acknowledges, but also claiming that she cannot withstand the temptation.

There is not the least cause for her light-fingered propensities, as her own jewelry and clothing is a great deal more costly than any she has stolen, and one of the singular features of her case is that she has never been known to wear any article that she has stolen. The husband has consulted the family physician, one of the most eminent in the city, who gives the opinion that the strange conduct is the result of disease and not to be attributed to a natural willingness to steal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Boutwell Does not Favor Immediate Resumption—The Funding of the National Debt.

Social Equality—Triumph of the Tennessee Liberals—School Teachers' Convention—The Millers McCoole and Allen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell's Position on the Financial Question—A Foreshadowing of His Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Several times of late some of the enterprising newspaper correspondents on duty here have announced, on pretended official authority, that Secretary Boutwell was in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments, and would even go so far as to recommend, in his forthcoming annual report, the fixing by Congress of a certain time at which such resumption should be commenced. I am enabled, on the highest and most unquestionable authority, to pronounce these statements as being utterly groundless. Not only does the Secretary of the Treasury not favor the immediate resumption of specie payments, but in his report he will deprecate any attempt on the part of Congress to force such a policy upon the country. The Secretary holds that the resumption of specie payments before the business interests of the country were fully prepared for it would cause a greater derangement than we have yet been afflicted with. The financial condition of the country is bad enough, as it is; and, although it is steadily improving, any attempt to forestall the natural course of events by mischievous special legislation would throw everything into confusion, bring about a relapse of the late extreme depression in all classes of business, and result solely in still further postponing the day when a concerted and systematic attempt at resumption could be undertaken with a prospect of success. The Secretary believes that the first requisite to a practicable resumption is a restoration of business activity throughout the country, which will react upon the credit of the Government, and cause its promises to be accepted for their full face. The cause of the premium upon gold is found, not in the fact that specie is worth intrinsically more at the present time than it was ten years ago, but in the fact that the credit of the Government is below par, and its paper not worth, in the markets of the world, as much as it claims to be. With a general resumption of business activity would come a strengthening of both private and public credit, an increase in values, and the restoration of a healthy feeling which would pave the way for a practical resumption of specie payments, to insure which no legislation whatever would be necessary.

The Funding of the Debt.

The reports of Mr. Boutwell's anxiety to secure the funding of the public debt, and a lowering of the rate of interest paid by the Government, however, are quite correct. The Secretary believes that the nation is now paying a much higher rate of interest than is warranted by the necessities of the case, and the only manner in which the rate can be decreased is by the issue of a new and uniform loan, from the proceeds of which the Government can buy up its old bonds. It is the general impression in the highest official circles here, that a Government loan to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, the principal of which should be unquestionably payable in gold, would be taken at once in European markets at a much lower rate of interest than we are now paying. The measure of uncertainty which still prevails as to whether all our bonds are payable in hard money, it is believed, would materially assist the placing of such a loan on the European markets.

First National Bank Building on Fire.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—11 A. M.—A fire broke out this morning in the marble building occupied by the First National Bank and Jay Cooke & Co.'s Washington Branch. The fire was confined to the cellar, having originated from the furnace, which ignited a pile of waste paper and rubbish. Damage slight.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Victim of the St. Louis Disaster.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The body of W. H. Curry was dug out of the ruins of the Fifth street building to-night. He was found standing up between two fallen walls, with his head crushed in. There are still three persons missing, one of whom is in sight.

The McCoole-Allen Prize Fight—Card from McCoole.

The following challenge from McCoole will appear in to-morrow's *Times*:—

"ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Thomas Allen having attempted to throw all the blame for the recent fiasco at Cincinnati upon me, I deem it proper to set myself right before the public.

"I have been anxious to get up a fight with Mr. Allen, and am still, and in order to test Allen's willingness to meet me in the prize ring, I now challenge him for fun, a supper, or anything else he may indicate within any period of from one to ten days. Let him and myself indicate each a person who shall select the grounds, and with five men on each side, I am ready and anxious to make the battle. I make the proposition in order to accommodate Allen, who says he cannot get fair play if he fights for money. I am prepared to meet him at any time and place to complete arrangements, and desire to fight where more hard hits can be given than through the columns of a newspaper.

"M. MCCOOLE."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Shoe Factory Burned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The boot and shoe factory of George W. Emerson & Co., in Melrose, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000.

New Hampshire State Teachers' Association.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEBANON, N. H., Nov. 25.—The sixteenth annual session of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association commenced here yesterday. The annual address was delivered by Hon. Amos Haley, and the American idea of education was discussed by Rev. James de Normandie in the evening. Rev. W. F. Savage spoke on schools as related to national character, and W. Webster on "The duties of the State to public schools." This morning the question "Should women be appointed school officers?" was discussed.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Alaska Indians—Mormon Missionaries.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 24.—Vincent Colyer, Special Indian Commissioner, passed here *en route* to Chicago to-day, having arrived from Sitka in twenty-two days. The Alaska Indians, numbering over seventy thousand, are superior to other tribes. They live in villages of well-constructed houses, possess cattle, and raise grain to some extent. They are very peaceable, and especially partial to Americans. He considers the Alaska purchase very judicious.

Seventy-five Mormon missionaries, *en route* to Europe, passed through here to-day.

It is cold and storming west, and is snowing here to-night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Social Equality—Triumph of the Liberal Party.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—In the House to-day, a bill repealing the law allowing negroes to hold office and sit on juries came up on its second reading, and without discussion was tabled by a vote of 41 to 30. The bill repealing the law imposing penalties on common carriers for making distinction on account of race or color was passed on its third reading. The bill repealing the law requiring test oaths for holding office also passed its third reading.

A THANKSGIVING MURDER.

Shooting of a Traducer of Female Character.

From the Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.

Just as the citizens of this place were enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner, a terrible tragedy was enacted at the Sherman House. For some time past it has been known to the family of Mr. Daugherty that a scandalous and untruthful report was in circulation touching the character of Miss Daugherty. The report went back to a time when the family resided at Indianapolis. The scandal was traced to the family of Vanhorn. A member of this family was talked to upon the subject, and Joseph Vanhorn was given as the authority. It was also believed beyond any question that Joseph Vanhorn had uttered the scandal in a public room in presence of acquaintances and strangers.

On Wednesday night Lieutenant Will Daugherty, of the regular army, a brother of Miss Daugherty, returned home on furlough, when the facts became known to him. On Thursday at noon Lieutenant Daugherty, in company with his father, came to the Sherman House. Joseph Vanhorn was there just inside the barroom door. Lieutenant Daugherty left the stove in the office, where he had stopped a moment, and went inside the bar-room, confronted Vanhorn, when the following conversation occurred:—

"Is your name Vanhorn?"

"It is."

"You have been slandering my sister, and you must retract it or take the consequences."

"I will not retract it."

(Here there is a difference of testimony. One man says Vanhorn denied ever uttering the slander. Another says he declared he would not retract, and he (Daugherty) could not make him do so.)

Lieutenant Daugherty then began to feel for his revolver, saying:—

"I will see whether you will or not."

He coolly took out his revolver and cocked it, when Vanhorn, seeing what was coming, dodged downward to the floor. The first shot was just then fired, but it took effect in the floor.

Vanhorn then attempted to run round a screen, but Lieutenant Daugherty met him, and fired, the ball entering his left breast.

Vanhorn then tried to get around him and out of the room when another discharge took effect in his right breast.

Vanhorn then ran into the office, but did not make the short turn he attempted, when another discharge took effect in his back.

He then ran northward through the office, east to the dining-room, north to the room door leading to the family room of Mr. Faulkner. Here he fell. At every jump the blood gushed from his mouth. After he fell he said, "I am killed," and then, breathing heavily a few times, he died.

Lieutenant Daugherty was taken before the Mayor, waived an examination, and freely went to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet next Monday.

We may add that few persons had ever heard the scandal; that none would have believed it, and that the Daugherty family are of the highest respectability. We may also say that the deceased, who was a bricklayer, although addicted to drinking to some excess, was not a quarrelsome man among strangers. He has had trouble in his own family, and his wife was divorced from him at the late term of court. The city, although at first excited, is now cool, excepting always two or three persons.

Without knowing whether Joseph Vanhorn was guilty of circulating the report or not, may we not deduce the following moral:—"It is well to circulate no evil report of our neighbors. It is just and proper to hold no intercourse with gossippers?"

The writer hereof had a conversation with Lieutenant Daughtery since the assault. He did not appear in the least excited, as he was not when the assault was made. He said to us:—"I regret most sincerely the necessity for the occurrence, but, under the same circumstances, I could not but repeat the same thing to-morrow, or at any future time." We should be pleased to comment at length upon the sad calamity, but are willing to leave the case to our courts, which will, we know, do justice.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Terrible Death.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

Our city, on Thursday, was the scene of one of those heart-rending occurrences—a death by hydrophobia. The victim of the fearful malady was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of Mr. J. W. Alexander, who kept a confectionery on Limestone street, between Main and Short. The particulars of the sad case are most distressing.

The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the night of the 20th of last August. While walking along Third street a dog ran out of an alley, and without even a premonitory bark, silently but fiercely seized him by the calf of the leg, biting clear through the boot. Mr. Alexander succeeded in kicking him off, but he came at him again and bit his hand, the teeth meeting through it. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. He sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more unpleasant until Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when, on again attempting to take a glass of water, he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness, and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon flying through the air, and he fell back unnerved, and wild and sick, both from the effects of the malady and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was confined to his bed all Wednesday night. On Thursday morning he got rapidly worse, and continued to suffer most terribly till the time of his death. The agony he endured no words can describe, and the physicians attending him said his were the most fearful sufferings they ever had witnessed. He howled and snarled and barked like a dog. He scratched and clawed at the bed-clothing until it was almost torn to shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and in his frenzy the veins would swell like they would burst, and he would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed on which he was held down by strong men was saturated through and through with the crimson stream.

Strange to say, he was conscious nearly the entire time, and, devoted and self-sacrificing, he firmly insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relations should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived a little while before his death, but on being told that he had come, he exclaimed, "Don't let him see me."

At about 2 o'clock his sufferings became even more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked, "Water! water! force it down me! Oh death! hurry, hurry!" His attendant physicians, who had done all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and its soothing and pain-deadening effects came with thrice blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies, hydrophobia, escaped from his torturer at a quarter past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Alexander was only nineteen years old, and had lately joined the Baptist Church, and was known as a most excellent and industrious young man. He frequently pointed his finger heavenward just before he died, and declared his desire to be at rest. His invalid mother and all his stricken family have the lively sympathy of this whole community.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The financial feature is about the same to-day as noted on previous days, but the demand for discounts is less active than usual, and the rates are more regular. The activity which so suddenly sprung up at the Stock Board yesterday afternoon has created a sharp demand for call loans, but the movement is manifestly "bullish," and in sympathy with a similar one in progress in New York. The result will prove a mere spasm, during which the "inside ring" will manage to dispose of their fancy stocks, after which may be expected a steady collapse of the present inflated prices.

Meanwhile call loans are quite steady at 6@7 per cent., with 8 per cent. offered outside the banks for a few days. Discounts may be quoted at 10@12 per cent. on first-class acceptances only.

Gold opened at 125¼, closing at noon at 125¼. Government bonds are dull and weak.

The Stock market was active and prices were strong. City 6s were steady at 96 for the old and 102 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was active and advanced ¼ on closing prices of yesterday, selling at 49¾, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad improved; sales at 54¼. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 53¾@54, b. o. 119¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy, 42½ for Little Schuylkill, and 29 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were neglected. 33¾ was offered for Lehigh Navigation, and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Coal and Passenger Railroad stocks there were no sales. 40½ was bid for Second and Third, 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 11¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New..102
$7000 Ph & E 7s,1s..84¾
$2500 Leh Con Ln,1s..80
50 sh Penna R....54½
100 do.....b5..54⅝
16 do.....1s..54⅝
56 sh Leh V R..1s..53¾
100 do.....b30..54
44 do.....1s..53¾
27 do.....53¾
100 sh Read.....s60..49¾
100 do..s60wn..49¾
100 do.....b10..49½
100 do....s60wn..49¾
100 do..s30wn..49½
500 sh Read..s30wn..
lots....49¾
do.....49⅝
do.....b20..49¾
do.....s30..49¾
do.....s20..49¾
do.....s30..49¾
do.....49¾
do.30d.saf10..49¾
do....s5&1.49⅝
do..30d.saf5..49¾
do.....b30..49¾
do..s30wn..49¾
do....s5&1.49⅝
do.....s30..49¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115½; do. 1864, 112½@112¾; do. 1865, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. July, 1867, 115½@115⅝; do. July, 1868, 115¼@115½; 5s, 10-40, 107⅞@107¾. U. S. Pacific R.R. Cur. 6s, 107⅝@107¾. Gold, 125¼@125⅝. Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115¾; do., 1864, 112¾@113; do., 1865, 113⅛@113¾; do., July, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. do., 1867, 115¾@115⅝; do., 1868, 115¼@115¾; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝; Cur. 6s, 107¾@107⅞; Gold, 125¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do. 1862, 115¾@115⅞; do. 1864, 112¾@113; do. 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do. 1865, new, 115¼@115½; do. 1867, do. 115¼@115¾; do. 1868, do., 115¼@115½; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 125¾@125¾; Silver, 123¾@125¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....125¾ 10·46 A. M.....125¾
10·19 " .....125¾ 11·02 " 125¾
10·22 " .....125¾ 11·30 " 125¾
10·35 " .....125¾ 11·52 " 125¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.—There has been considerable movement in Cloverseed, and 400 bushels sold at $7·25@7·50. No change in Timothy or Flaxseed; several sales of the latter at $2·35 ₱ bushel.

The Flour trade is remarkably dull, the inquiry being confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade; shippers are not operating at present; about 500 barrels changed hands within the range of yesterday's figures, viz.:—Superfine at $5@5·37½; extras at $5·44@5·62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family at $5·75@6·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at higher figures. Rye Flour has declined to $5·75. In Corn Meal no movement.

There is but little demand for Wheat, and only 1000 bushels Western red sold at $1·35@1·37. Rye commands $1·07@1·10. Corn is held firmly, with light offerings; sales of old yellow at $1·12; new do. at 87@93c.; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·10. Oats are in strong demand, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 60@61c.

Whisky is dull and has again declined; sales of 100 barrels iron-bound at $1·07½@1·08.

—An important archæological discovery has been made in the village of Marceil (Pas-de-Calais), France. Some workmen, in digging the foundations of a house, came upon a quantity of human bones and other remains. The results of the discovery so far have been 257 skeletons, ninety-one earthen vases, five of glass, twenty-three lances, nine javelins, eight hatchets, and a quantity of necklaces, earrings, beads, etc. The site of this cemetery is near a camp, called in the neighborhood after Cæsar, but which was still occupied in the fourth century. The skeletons are those of a race of men of tall stature, some measuring six feet four inches.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

HAVRE, Nov. 25.—The steamship Holsatia did not leave this port until Sunday at noon, on account of the fog.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....30 | 11 A. M.....41 | 3 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Charlestown, George S. Repplier.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Hor, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, from Chester, in ballast to captain.
Br. barque Kensington, Raymond, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 13 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va., with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Norwalk.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from Georgetown.
Schr Bony Boat, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, from New York.
Schr Isaac Garner, Shute, from Bangor.
Schr Agnes Reppller, McFadden, from New Haven.
Schr Florence, Ewing, from Wilmington.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 25.—Twelve boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Homewood; P. B. Merrill; Young Irvin; and J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Mary Ann and Pilot Boy, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
H. T. Eckart, with lumber to H. Crosley.
Mary, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Australia, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Harry and Lulie, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Merie.
G. W. Farmer, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Delaware and Hudson No. 159, with flint, for Trenton.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Olayment, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk yesterday.
Barque Mexican, Welsh, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.
Barque Avon, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst., 45 miles SE. of Sandy Hook.
Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, hence for Portland, was spoken 21st inst., 25 SE. of the Highlands.
Brig Richmond, Powers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 5th inst.
Schr J. Wilson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 23d inst.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Business of Wife Getting.

A Matrimonially Disposed Gentleman Advertises for a Partner for Life, and Receives Replies from Inquisitive and Anxious Young Ladies.

A Warning to Girls and their Parents.

A Varied and Interesting Correspondence.

Girls seemingly get into a great deal of trouble, and generally of their own free will and accord, as will be fully displayed by the following intensely entertaining, not to say interesting correspondence. Here we find that a gay Lothario, with a fair amount of cheek, mingled with considerable confidence, goes into the advertising columns of, how many newspapers we can't undertake to say, and advertises that he wants a wife, giving at the same time a minute description of the young lady that will suit him, together with such other "personal" matter as will lead those who read his advertisement into a perfect knowledge of the writer himself as he makes himself appear in public. That the gentleman is successful in securing the correspondence, if not the acquaintance and confidence, of a number of silly-minded girls, there can scarcely be no reasonable doubt, for some of the letters which we present in our subjoined collection betray a sincerity to be at once deplored and wondered at. Here we find the young miss who has just returned from the fashionable boarding-school and donned long dresses, seizing the opportunity to make the acquaintance of some unknown adventurer, not that she thinks that any harm will ever come of the matter, but because her love of a little "innocent fun" leads her to take a step which she may regret all her life. She consoles herself that she is far away from the Lothario with whom she is corresponding, and dismisses all ideas of wrong with the thought that she has given a fictitious name, and that she will drop the whole affair

Continued from the First Page.

know how we came by these letters. Let it suffice for us to say that they are *bona fide*, and read as follows:—

This letter purports to come from a village near Boston, and the writer, besides writing a very fine hand, indulges in a few pleasantries. From what we can gather from the endorsement, a picture of some "creature" accompanied the letter, and "Lothario" affects to throw ridicule on the fact that the head (as pictured on the tintype) was the author of the letter:—

N. B.—Look out for the tintype.

——, Mass., October 25, 1869.

Sir:—Have you found your true affinity yet? If you have I think you must be a fortunate man (only think rich, handsome, well behaved, etc.) I thought when I saw your "Personal" that it corresponded exactly with your humble servant. I am not as handsome as "Zenobia," but I am a decent-looking damsel between the ages of 18 and 25. My fortune is not quite as large as A. T. Stewart's or Vanderbilt's. I belong to a respectable family and have a lot of poor relations whom I like, and some awful hateful rich relations whom I do not love. Now don't you think that is queer? Well I am sort of queer and I guess you are slightly troubled that way. I hope you don't think that I am unsophisticated enough to imagine for a moment that you would advertise for a wife. I think you are too smart for that. Don't you hear the matrimonial chains clanking in your dreams? Perhaps you may be in earnest; if you are, just wait a moment until I give you some old maid's advice. Don't get married young man at present while female apparel is so high, and they tell me that corn beef and cabbage is not very cheap, now don't you think that matrimony begins to look dismal? I forgot to mention the quantity of false hair you will have to invest in besides other article to numerous to mention. If you are not frightened at the prospect now you must be a very courageous person and no doubt will make some good woman a husband. Wouldn't you like to have me for a bridesmaid? I would place a tea rose on your fair brow and a beautiful sunflower on your heart (if you have such an article), and make you look as handsome as a picture. I hope you will appreciate and cherish that tintype I send you. I am sorry that I haven't a photograph, but I think a tintype is the most natural-looking. Now don't go into raptures over my picture, for I do not call it very natural, its flattered so that you would hardly think it was taken for me. I will not exhaust your patience any longer, should you care to answer this

You will please address

——

The next one is of the racy, piquant style, and comes from one of our Philadelphia belles:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1869.

Sir:—I, with a party of a dozen others, have concluded to answer your advertisement in the —— for a wife. You must be a strange specimen of the *genous homo* when you find it necessary to advertise for a wife when so many girls are desiring husbands. I don't want you or your attention, for I already have enough gallants to render me half wild. Each one imagines that *he* is the favored guest, nor do I take the trouble to correct any one of them; so you see I am not writing to you for the purpose of entering into any compact or agreement with you. I want to see you. My curiosity in this particular is unbounded, for I can't imagine what kind of an individual you are. Wont you do me the favor to walk on Walnut street to-morrow at 12? Walk on the square [Rittenhouse) pavement, having a white handkerchief in your hand, and I will see you. If I like your appearance I *may* let you know me. Recollect I don't say that I *will*, but that I *may*. I assure you that I am handsome, rich ($175,000 in my own right), and pleasant.

Should I not see you, address a note to Sub-Post Office, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, to

——

What kind of a looking gentleman are you? Please let me see you. Please give me the names of the other girls who write to you; it shall be sacredly confidential. I only want to know which of my friends write to you. Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, until you know better,

Yours, lovingly, —— ——.

This letter says on the endorsement:—"She disappointed. A letter to her asking where she can be seen."

The next letter is as follows, and is written in a fair round hand:—

NEW YORK, Oct 22.—*My Unseen Friend:*—Having accidently learned your address I will take the liberty to write you. I presume you will receive a number of answers to your advertisement in the ——, but prehaps you will also receive other ones that you like better than mine. My age is eighteen. I am a brunette, and if you correspond with me I shall be happy to send you my picture; that is, if you will accept it. I will write a brief note for the first one, but shall write more if this is answered as a wise man speaks (Shakespere). I will now say adieu. Please address, —— —— New York City.

"Lothario" answers this one, and swears in the strongest langunge that he really loves her for her style alone.

PHILA.,
October 24, 1869.

Dear Sir,

Noticing your advertisement in the —— of Friday Eve, and as I am vain enough to think I am all that you desire I thought I would like to answer you. I am 5 ft. 2 in. in height. I have brown hair, very plain, and have dark brown eyes. I have not a picture at present, but if you will continue the correspondence I will have some taken and send you one.

Trusting I will hear from you soon I remain

Yours Truly

——

Phila. Post Office,
City.

This letter is written with pale purple ink. The endorsement says that "Lothario" likes her style, and has written asking for a meeting.

The following letter carries with it such a mass of heart-sickening evidence, and paints so vividly the condition of a class of women in our city that we rint it entire, leaving out only the name of the writer:—

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 19, 1869.

Dear Sir:—

I have seen your advertisement in the —— and have thought proper to answer it.

I belong to one of the oldest as well as one of the most respectable families of this city. My father has been dead many years. There was a time when horses carriages and servants were at my command. I am not rich, but I have a very excelent education; I speake German and French, and am thoroughly versed in music, both vocal and instrumental. I am in my twenty-first year, and am called handsome. Enclosed find my photograph.

My natural pride revolts at what I am doing and am about to do. I have acquainted you with my past history, that I may come up to the requirements of your advertisement, now let me give you a little of the present. From a residence of real beauty, and in a fashionable locality, we (my mother and I,) are living in two rooms in an obscure street. We had relations when we were rich but we have none now since we are poor. I am at present employed in an establishment, under the control of cruel, cold blooded jews—and receive the sum of $4·50 per week for my labor. You will say that a girl of my education should do better. For months, when absolute starvation was staring us in the face, I sought in every direction, for employment; I found none, & as a *denier resort* applied for, and secured the situation which I now hold.

I would like to make your acquaintance, and with this view will meet you at any place you may designate. This evening would suit me, better perhaps than any other evening this week, so if this reaches you in time, and you desire to see me, please be at the N. E. corner of Broad and Chesnut, at half-past 5 o'clock. I will get away from work an hour earlier than usual, and will walk up Chesnut and up Broad (on the east side) exactly at the hour named. I will have on a black hat, trimmed with blue ribbons, a grey coat trimmed with black around the edges and collar. Have a handkerchi-f hanging out of your side pocket that I may know *you*.

I will tell ma that I am going to visit one of our relations in the lower part of the city, and I should happen to be away from home all night nothing will be thought of it. Should you not be able to meet me to night, write and let me know when and where, we can have a meeting privetely. I will come.

Presuming that you are all that my imagination says you are, and that we shall love each other dearly

I subscribe myself
Yours affectionetely

MINNIE ——
No. 1009 —— street.

This letter bears the endorsement—"A charming face—letter evidently sincere,—will have to strain a point to meet her."

The next letter is not much to brag of as far as literary merit is concerned. We print it on account of its exquisite poetry:—

Iladelfy 17 October

Mister——

dear sur if You want sich a wife as you Says you Want to mak the AKuantans Of you can See Me at frankling skuar on mundey nite at ate aklak I wil Be thar an Will sav a Blu sak on and a Wite hat

rozes is red and Vilots blue
sugars Sweet and So is you
Com See me
Yours truly in luv
allice F. ——

No endorsement.

The next letter shows that the writer has an eye to the advantages of seeing her correspondent before he sees her. The note is highly perfumed, and bears evidence of a cultivated mind:—

Noticing your personal in the —— of Oct. 21, and wishing sincerely to form the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony, I address this to you. Like you I am fine-looking, and have money. Hair the fashionable color, but not dyed or washed in Champagne; good teeth; eyes hazel; worth about $75,000. Will you not walk in the western part of the city on Sunday the 24th. I often go to the Cathedral in the afternoon to hear the music. Logan Square is opposite. Walk around the square on the Nineteenth street side about 4 or half-past 4. I say Nineteenth, because I have friends on the Eighteenth street side, and do not care to have them see me. I will come down from Vine towards Race; will be dressed in black silk short dress, flounced and trimmed with satin; a black velvet hat, a blue feather on one side, and a white wing the other, black gloves, and will carry my blue velvet prayer-book, and a long blue velvet ribbon around my neck very long in the back, and will fasten a small charm on the end, so you will know me. If this meets with your approbation put a personal in the ——, of Saturday, with a description of yourself; let me know how I shall recognize you, so there will be no mistake. Merely say, Maude, I will meet you, and say how you may be known, and I will not fail to meet you, rain or shine, if I see the personal in Saturday's ——.

MAUDE.
——, Mass.

——, (Prince of Mycenæ!)

After that fearful war against Troy your illustrious namesake was cruelly slain by his "unnatural spouse," as Virgil relates, therefore your title looks marvelously ominous for a "*Personal*." But "what's in a name?"

I like your advertisement very much, for it sounds as if you were not expecting to become acquainted with any paragon of perfection, but simply desired

"A creature not too fair or good,
For human nature's daily food."—you are

right, and may rest assured that the qualifications you desire will bring no "Clytemnestra" with her unholy love, but perhaps a "Furia" will take her place. I dare not sign myself by that holy name, for I have never known the trials it implies.

Now who am I? Well, I'm a girl of just twenty years of age, and think that I possess one of your requirements, for if my diplomas speak truly, I have a "good education," having just been graduated from the "senior" and "advanced" courses of one of our State Normal Schools. I won't say any more about myself, for, if you desire to do so, you may become acquainted with me at some future time, and "actions speak louder than words," you know. As to my personal appearance, you can judge of that by my picture, which I will send in my next letter, if you see fit to answer this one. Now I have disposed of "self"—a subject I hate to discuss. I will ask a few questions about "my Prince." What is your true name? How old are you? and would you like to correspond with me, in order to "cultivate the acquaintance" &c.?

All that I have told you about myself is strictly true, for George Washington & I are incapable of telling a falsehood. ——.

This letter bears the endorsement that it has been answered the same as others, and wants the lady to send her picture, together with a long letter on interesting subjects. "Lothario" suggests "Matrimony" as a good subject.

The following short, sharp, and decisive ones we lump for convenience, leaving out Lothario's endorsements:—

The first one reads thus:—

I will meet you at Valler's 8th & Vine on Saturday night. I will hav on a red & white shal & will no you if you will have a white handkerchief in your hand & will come up to you. I will Be in the gairie over the musick

——

The next one says:—

biz is biz, if you want to see a good lukin gurl kome to 10 & Arch to morrer night stand in front of the drug store at zakley 8 i will kome to you.

——

The next is rather of the pathetic order, and reads as follows:—

How I do sigh for sum one like you for to pass the long wintrie evenings away with because I am so lonlie and without any acquantances whatsomever. you must Be Hansome for I like your stile I hav no muney But I am good harted I love music and song & would love you if you would let me but I am Writen to much for this time I do wont to see you write me a not to

——

No — Vine Street
Phila.

——

The next is short and sweet, and bears the endorsement that the Post Office will not deliver to initials, and therefore it can't be answered;—

PHIL'A Oct. 21st 1869

Seeing your advertisement in the —— I thought I would answer thinking perhaps I might answer to the description being under thirty and of a good family although unlike yourself I am not endowed with much wealth but enough to make us comfortable and happy I think.

An answer is desired at your earliest convenience.

Address V. E. L.

Phil'a P. Office

The region of illicit distilleries finds time to brew the following, which is decidedly "sassey" if nothing else:—

PORT RICHMOND Phila
Oct 23, 1869.

Dear Sir:—

You must certainly be a fool, for no man with good sense would ever think of advertising for a wife in the newspapers. I don't care anything about you, nor do I wish to see you, but as I haven't much of anything to do, I thought I'd write to you just for fun. What a fool you must be. Are you a widower, or a crankey crazey old Bachelor, or have you a wife or two living where you come from. I shouldn't wonder if you were *all*, as occasion requires or opportunity offers. What kind of a lookin' "duck' are you, any how. How much would you give to know me. You can just bet that I'm handsome and about twenty. How sick, how very sick you must feel wanting a wife so badly. Why don't you go out in the street and find one; there's plenty of 'em to be had. But I guess you know as much about that as I do. Visit Shadtown if you can't find one anywhere else. I think I'd be as sick as you are if I wanted a husband as bad as you want a wife—You ought to have somebody to take care of you.

I live in good style; splendid family; mother sold fish; father picked rags. But we are rich now and that makes a big difference you know. So you've got plenty of money have you. Well, you are just the kind of a man I want—You see Ive changed my mind since I commenced my note, that's a privilege we woman have you know) Write me a letter; tell me how many new dresses you can give me every year. How many horses you keep how many I can keep. How many servants we can have if I marry you. Answer all these questions, and I'll see about the other arrangements afterwards.

I send my photograph when you send yours.

Address yours truly in love
MARY JANE SCHRIMP
City P. O.

Endorsed "Wrote a reply in same style as letter. Want to see her."

The next letter is at once pathetic and funny. It bears no endorsement.

CAMDEN, Oct. 29, 1869.

Mr. ——

Dear Sir:—I address you as "dear" sir, because, I presume that any gentleman who resoris to advertising for a lady-love *must* be a real "dear." How lonely you must be. I have thought this ever since I saw your card in the paper. Oh how I do wish that I might be the medium thro' which you might experience that joy which you evidently desire—matrimony.

How old are you? Are you a bachelor, or a widower, or are you already married with a wife living poor and homeless elsewhere. I am inclined to think that Phila., could provide you with as many wives as you desire—if not against the law, for if I hear aright, you have at least as many girls to every man, as we have in this State. What kind of a looking fellow are you. As ugly as a mud fence no dout, but people always fancy their opposites. therefore I admire you. You are Rich too, well thats a consideration, not that I care for money, but it's handy to have in the house, you know. I believe in love in a cottage, but if you can live in a Brown Stone, why its so much the better.

I am tall, graceful, dark complexioned, black hair, curling beautifully and much admired. Have dark brown eyes, and dress very fashionable. Shall be to glad to hear from you again, and please enclose your photograph and I will return mine. I am very truly yours

——

Address —— —— Camden N. J.

P. S.—I am between 17 & 25. My parents don't know that I am doing this.

This young lady writes a very handsome hand, and asks that a reply shall be directed to a village in the interior of the State:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Looking over the —— of Saturday Oct. 23rd, Saw your advertisment—to which I feel happy to reply as I suit the description almost to perfection—Hoping you have not already found the one that has met your desired expectation—You wished also for Photo. I am very sorry that I will not be able to comply—as I have none at present that I consider a true representation, therefore will ask you to excuse it this time—and should you feel inclined to answer this note will be pleased to enclose one to you at some future time—

I shall anxiously
await your reply
Respectfully

——

The endorsement says, "Answered in same style as others."

"Trenton comes to the rescue in fine style, as follows:—

TRENTON, N. J.
Oct twenty-three 69

Mi dear friend—I have seen your letter in the —— and thinking that I might suit you, I have taken the trouple to rite to you. I am not wealthy but I am of a loving disposition an mi friends all says I am very handsome—a good many young fellers are cuttering after me, but mi mother she makes me work, and I want to git marrid to some nice handsome rich gentleman like you, so that I can be happy and cheerful like I ought to be. I am coming to the Sity next Thursday on the cars, and would like to see you. I will be dressed in a green silk dress, short with flounces and a black velvet coat trimed with deep lace. I will wear my black velvet hat with a scarlet fether on one sid, and a gulls wing on the other. Please write to me

Address ——
Trenton P. O., N. J.

P. S.—I will be with a lady dressed in black, and when you see me have a newspaper in your hand and come up to me and ask me if I droped it, then I will know it is you, and we will be acquainted, if I like you. I will introduce you to my aunt, and she will never no the difference.

What kind of a looking fellow are you. I would sent you one of my pictures but I have none just now. will give you one some other time. I would like to have your picture. Don't fail to meet me, I shall look for you. We dine at the Continental at 3 o'clock. Come there if you don't see me at the depot.

Yours truly
—— ——

Manayunk, it would appear, found it an impossibility to be behind her sister cities on such an important occasion as this, and one of the belles of the town spreads her charms before Lothario in the following style:—

MANAYUNK Oct 27

der sur

i want a husband like you i Am a workin the the Mil to prezent But i am hansom I hev the Repertation of beein luvin in my disproportion & Want to git mard very muh mi farther is died & i am a member of Church I seen your pusonal in The —— and that i wud anser it I can met you eny sun Day afternun if you will com out this way ther is plenty other nise girls out here if i (you) dont like me

send

A letter to —— —— Manayunk P. O.
rozes red and soforth
your trooly
—— ——

to Mister —— ——

Endorsed—"Will meet her at the Falls."

The next one is short and to the point. It reads:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Dear Sir:—In answer to your advertisement, I would say that I am twenty-four, has no money, but would like to make your acquaintance. I am a widow. Address —— ——, Sub-P. O., Eighteenth street, near Chesnut.

Respectfully, —— ——.

The endorsement on this letter is the simple word "answered."

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Saturday Morning—Dear Sir:—I noticed your advertisement in the —— of yesterday, and became so far interested as to answer it, and thought I would like to become acquainted through correspondence. I am a young lady of respectability and refinement, twenty years of age, and called pretty. Should you favor me with a reply, please address at — Third avenue, between —— and —— streets, New York. Will patiently await your pleasure. Miss —— ——.

From the endorsement it appears that the letter was answered in full, with the assurance that this lady was the only one in the whole of New York city that the gentleman cared to write to.

The next is an evidence of good spelling, punctuation, etc.:—

PHILADA., Oct. 31, 1869.

Mister—i hev red youre not In the papers and i think you wod make me the rite kind of a man i Want to have as you Are Rich and good lookin as youre Adwertismen say You hev and you want a wife just like yoursel. I am the onlie dater of a rich merchant And I dres in the Hiest stile and play on the pineo. i wil meet you If you want to at —— on Chesnut street on Munday at the fashonabl our Of 4, and then you wont want no picktur. I am your own

—— ——

No endorsement.

Boston opens the ball thusly, in a very beautiful style of "penwomanship:"—

BOSTON, Oct. 24 '69
Sunday P. M.

Sir—Seeing your advertisement in last evening's paper I thought I would answer hoping to hear from you in return. I would be very happy to correspond with you and if ever you come East to make your acquaintance. I will not write a very long note this time, but will if you see fit to answer write as long in return as you may wish.

Hoping this will meet with your kind wishes I remain

Your unknown correspondent

——

This one may be termed a specimen brick:—

PHILA Oct 22nd 1869

As I noticed in the —— your advertisement for to become acquainted with some Elegant young Lady, I am considered very handsome and Lovely and am very desirous to become acquainted with some handsome and amiable young man you say some young Lady under Thirty years of age I am only little over Twenty two and can play the Piano Beautifully and well educated only Daughter my Farther is very Wealthy and my Mother is very Rich and was Rich before she was Married I have light Hair Blue Eyes wear Diamond Ring on my third Finger of my left Hand very Dark Complexion If I dont get an Answer before Sunday Morning, I wish you would be standing at the Corner of 8th & Spruce for there is were I go to Church so as I can see you if I think that I would like you I will come up to you I will be Dressed in Green short Dress, Black Shawl with A very Handsome Border and A Black Hat trimed with Scarlet Velvet, I must close now Hoping that this will be Favourable I will if you wish exchange Photographs.

I Remain
Truly
Your
Admirer
MISS FANNIE SMITH

Endorsed, "No answer. Too many F. Smiths."

This specimen is simply endorsed "answered:"—

West Phila
Oct 23 1869

Dear friend

sea ing yor advartisment in the —— I thought i would answer it i am a young lady a bout twenty i am not good look ing nor rich but Poor and honest i stay with my sister if you would like to see me write and lete me no what evening.

Re spect fully
Direct all letter to ——
West Phila

excuse bad writtin as i was in hurry

No endorsement.

Miss Blanche, of New Jersey, writes as follows:—

—— Oct 22nd '69

Sir:—Seeing your advertisement in the —— of the 21st, I take the liberty of replying. I am a young lady of twenty possessing the requirements of your advertisement, for any farther information address

Miss Blanche ——
—— P. O.
Burlington Co. N. J.

Endorsed "No reply to ans."

The following answer to a letter evidently written to the advertiser, is such a rich specimen that we haven't the heart to leave it.

West Phila
Oct 26 1869

Dear friend ——

i received you welcom letter you ask me for a picter i had some taken but i gave them all a way so I will write you my description i am light complected auburn hair height 5 feet light eyes i want you to send me one of your picter or els you discription i am sorry i had not one to send you i suppose you have got back from New York by this time you ask me to write you a good long letter but i had not the time as i am go ing to a party this even ing

you must excuse bad writin as i was in a hurry

i remain your
——

plees excuse bad writtin answer soon

this was written by a friend i thought it would do very well for this occasion dont you

the world is round
the sea is deep
and in your face
i long to peep

excuse bad writtin

This one comes from Germantown:—

PHILA., Oct. 21st, '69.

The young gentleman from California of the —— matrimonial, will no doubt find more than one answer to his flattering appeal, nevertheless a corner may be found in box — sufficiently large to accommodate mine. To be candid as well as brief I am neither beautiful nor rich, but considered stylish and move in the best society and am not without accomplishments, and am fully competent to keep house as it should be done, not a doll, but a woman! To an adventurer in matrimony I would not be a mean prize if the gentleman desired a companion who would be congenial. In good faith answer to

Alice ——
Germantown
Pa.

Endorsed "answered."

The next comes from one of the innocents of Massachusetts. We understand that the "Junction" is quite an aristocratic place:—

GROTON JUNCTION.

Dear Sir

Having read your advertisement and liking the style of it I concluded to answer it. I am 17 years old, have just returned from a boarding school in St Louis which I I have attended for the last two years. I can play the piano & guitar very well dance and sing and in fact do all that young laddies of my age usually do and in answering your personal I am dictated by my love of fun and adventure. So I hope you will not think I am one of those creatures who are continually doing this kind of thing. I am sorry to say that I shall not comply with one request in the advertisement. Viz: to send my photo. I considder it the gentlemans place by all means to send picture first. consequently upon the reception of yours by me you will immediately receive mine.

I do not know what my parents would say did they know of this letter of mine to you. I live in a beautiful village just out of Boston. we have until this winter always boarded in Philadelphia on Arch St at the Ashland House. I suppose you know where that is. I am taking lessons in music at Boston I go down twice a week.

please excuse my not sending picture.

if you should wish to answer under the above conditions Address

Lucille ——
Groton Junction.

Endorsed at great length, giving a full description of the advertiser, who no doubt makes the memoranda that he may not become confused in the multitude of his correspondence. He says:—"Tall and graceful, black curly hair, very luxuriant, dark complexioned, large black eye, moustache and imperial *a la* Napoleon. Very rich; no relations; not accustomed to write to ladies; of excellent family. All communications confidential."

Here is another one of the innocents:—

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22, 1869.

—— ——.

Dear Sir:—

My attention having been called to your advertisement in the ——, I have thought proper to answer it. I am a young lady of good family and am called wealthy. I have just returned home from one of the best boarding schools, and would like to make the acquaintance of some gentleman of good family with a view to opening a regular correspondence. I do not know what my parents would say if they knew what I was doing, but trusting to your honor as a gentleman—which I think you are—I have taken the liberty to answer your advertisement.

I am called handsome. Have black hair & eyes. Brunette complexion; tall & fine looking. When I hear from you, you shall know more of me. My father is one of the wealthiest men in this section of the State.

I shall be delighted to receive an early reply—altho' I suppose you have numerous letters in answer to your card, however I hope mine shall have a place among the rest.

I am sir,
Very truly yours &c.,
ALICE ——.

To —— ——.

"Answered same as others."

The following explicit, sweet, anxious, independent, loving, confidential epistle we have selected from all the rest as a fitting conclusion of the collection. Like some of the others it is highly perfumed, and the style of writing, as well as the contents, indicate that the writer belongs to a class of society which is usually considered above cultivating acquaintances through the columns of a newspaper. It reads as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA,
October, 1869,
Thursday, 10½ o'clock.

My dear sir:—

I have just read your card in the ——, and hasten to respond, though not without some feelings of timidity, as heretofore I have always been *cognizant*, however, to whom I write, but in this instance I am like the mariner who is launched out upon the broad and boundless ocean, without chart or compass, and am at a loss to know in which way to steer. Ah! methinks a still small voice is whispering, and I hear my *unknown* friend say, go ahead, and fear not, for as the needle is attracted by that small but bright and beautiful star, so will *your spirit be ever near to attract and guide* my thoughts into their proper channel. I am a stranger in this city, having come hither from the far "sunny South," and am visiting my friends here. I am a lady both by *birth* and *education*, and am the daughter of one of the leading men of my State, and who was also a former "Representative and Senator." I cannot only refer you to my family, but can get any amount of reference from the prominent gentlemen and ladies of my Southern home, and it has not been three weeks since General P. T. Beauregard paid me a visit, and it has been reported within my social clique that we were engaged to be married, but such is not the case. I cannot speak of myself without you thinking it *egotistical*, and paint the picture pleasant, and if upon the other hand I say I am an ungainly piece of anatomy, and look as if I had stood in the streets, and had my limbs pitched to me, so queerly do they dough with my every motion, you would not love to look upon the *original*, or if I painted it so fair as to have been a fit subject for the studios of "Raphael" or "Michie Angelo," had I have lived and flourished in their days, so I shall only say I am fair, with light, curly hair, and have been termed by my friends as a good recipe for the *blues*. I am a young lady, and should not enter into any thing of this kind without giving my *true name*, and believing you to be a gentleman of *high tone and honor*, suggest that you call and see me at my place of residence. You know ladies have the privilege of their *prerogative*, so should I find the acquaaintance not agreeable to me I can discontinue it, as I know not if you are in search of a little intellectual amusement, or if you are really in earnest as to getting a wife. If the former, and can write good letters, I should love dearly to correspond with you, as I find few at present upon the carpet, of either ladies or gentlemen, that can write or converse well, and if you are at all *loveliable*, and take this novel way of getting a companion, I will submit the writer to your notice, asit takes *two to make that bargain*. Now, asking that you will pardon this scrawl, and its being submitted in all the beauty of its *unknown original* for your perusal, or if you intend calling, or responding to my politely-written note, that you will *write* and first apprize me of your intentions, naming the hour, etc., and I will be disengaged and see you. It waxes on to midnight, my eyes wax sleepy, the fire has gone out, and I not "Ik Marvel" like, sit over the dying embers. So with the warm-hearted Spanish adious, adious.

I am yours, very respectfully.

——.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 2 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tf 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 239 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 239 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N PIERSOL,
11 23tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES F. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Sweeping Reductions

ON THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK.

Prices far Below Cost of Production.

Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc.
11 11 thstu1it

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.
This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 8 25

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.
Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valenciennes Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuthjy

FURS.

510.---FURS, CHEAP AND GOOD.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,
No. 510 ARCH Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE.
Are selling their
Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,
At Reduced Prices.

Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stuth13t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & Co.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE is solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Dry Monopole, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Heimann & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and Rhine WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 5 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 26 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction gua

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The centenary anniversary at St. George's M. E. Church, was continued yesterday afternoon, when love feast was celebrated. In the evening the building was filled in all parts. Bishop Scott presided, and the services were of an impressive character, consisting of an address by the bishop and impromptu addresses from members and laymen formerly connected with the charge. The services were closed by the singing of the doxology and pronouncing the benediction.

—Revenue Officers Faulkrod and Hause, and Bernard and Eldridge, of the Marshal's force, made search in the old Richmond district on Tuesday, for illicit distilleries, but succeeded in finding only one, and that was in the rear of Monmouth street. The still was in operation, but the distiller had made his escape. Everything that could be carried off was removed by the officers without being molested.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126¼.

—General Sheridan is much better.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $413,686.

—It is asserted that the Burlingame Embassy was recalled to China in August last.

—Secretary Boutwell is opposed to any change in the mode of collecting the whisky tax.

—A Woman's Suffrage Convention is being held in Cleveland. Delegates are present from sixteen States.

—Quite a falling off is noticeable in the prices realized at the monthly sale of Scranton coal in New York.

—A band of Indians who drove off some sheep in Donna Anna county, New Mexico, were pursued and three of the redskins killed and most of the sheep recovered.

—Blatchford has been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for complicity in the Custom House frauds, and several other indictments are, it is said, to follow.

—It is believed in Washington that the Spanish Minister is not dissatisfied with the legal proceedings relative to the Spanish gunboats; also, that the boats will soon be released.

—Mr. Gladstone is judged at Washington, from his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London, to be favorable to an arrangement of the Alabama claims satisfactory to the United States.

—A public meeting was held in Washington last night in connection with the holding of an industrial exposition in that city in 1871. Subscriptions to the amount of $530,000 have been promised.

—Maracaibo, Venezuela, has capitulated. General Pulgar and his associates embarked on an English man-of-war, but Pulgar firing at her commander, the whole lot were delivered over to President Monagas.

—A party of masked men went to a planter's house, near Tiptonville, Tenn., for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. A terrible affray ensued, in which one of the raiders was shot dead and two mortally wounded. The planter and six of the negroes were subsequently arrested by the sheriff, but five were taken from his custody and shot.

Foreign Affairs.

—Tranquillity reigns in Porto Rico. Fine crops are expected.

—The people of Samana, St. Domingo, desire annexation to the United States.

—Guadaloupe and Martinique are suffering from a visitation of small pox and vomite.

—A filibustering expedition recently left Curacoa for St. Domingo, to join the forces against President Baez.

—A privateer has been seized by the British authorities at Tortola. The steamer Telegrapho has been released.

—Salnave's case grows more desperate. Several generals have deserted him for the insurgents, who are marching in force against Port-au-Prince. Cape Haytien is blockaded.

—Empress Eugenie has reached Alexandria on her homeward journey.

—A vote of thanks has been accorded to Suez Canal Lesseps by the Spanish Cortes.

—Within the past three weeks twenty-four thousand volunteers have sailed from Spain for Cuba.

—French cable stock has declined in the London market in consequence of the lease of one of the Anglo-American Company's cables to a German company.

—One hundred and sixty-five deputies will support the Duke of Genoa for King of Spain. Accounts differ as to Victor Emanuel's disposition towards the Duke's candidature.

THE MURDERER SCHOEPPE.

The Attorney-General's Report on His Case.

The following is Attorney-General Brewster's opinion upon the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, convicted of the murder of Miss Maria Stennecke in Carlisle, Pa., and convicted in December last. Our despatches yesterday mentioned the fact that the Governor had signed Schoeppe's death-warrant:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG Nov. 17, 1869.—Commonwealth vs. Paul Schoeppe—Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland county, April Term, 1869, No. 1. Murder of Maria M Stennecke, May 24, 1869. Trial commenced June 3, 1869. Verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." June 5, 1869, motion for a new trial. August 20, 1869, motion overruled, and defendant sentenced to death by Hon. James H. Graham.

To His Excellency Major-General John W. Geary—Sir:—I have carefully considered the points presented in the numerous petitions, certificates and other papers submitted to you in the above case.

I have also given the able arguments presented to you by the learned and skilful counsel of the defendant most careful attention.

I have the honor to submit thereon the following report:—

On the morning of January 27, 1869, the deceased (who was then a boarder at Mrs. Burkholder's hotel, in Carlisle) was apparently in good health. She breakfasted, went to bank, signed a check, and received the money thereon. The defendant, who was her physician, visited her at the hotel between 10 and 11 o'clock of that morning, and medicine was administered to relieve her, as it is said, of some uneasiness, experienced from the supper of the previous evening. From that time Miss Stennecke seems to have declined very rapidly. During the afternoon and evening the defendant paid her a number of visits. On the next morning Miss Stennecke was *in articulo mortis*, and she died the evening of the 28th of January, about thirty-four hours after she was at the bank.

Her remains were removed to Baltimore and buried.

On February 10, 1869, the body was disinterred, and a post mortem examination was held. This was thirteen days after the death. The examining physicians found no trace of disease likely to produce death. A number of physicians testify that in their opinion she did not die from any natural cause, and that her death resulted from the administration of some narcotic poison.

The chemist who tested the contents of the stomach and intestines states that he found traces of prussic acid.

The Commonwealth relied upon these and other facts to establish the *corpus delicti*, and to connect the defendant with the crime, the following matters were alleged against him:—

First. The purchase, by the accused, of prussic acid ten or eleven days before the death, the purchase having been made in Carlisle.

Second. His purchase of the same article at Harrisburg about five days before the death.

Third. That the deceased had stated in her lifetime that the defendant had given her "something to make her sleep." This remark was repeated to the defendant, who became excited, and said he had given her nothing to make her sleep.

Fourth. Statements made by the accused to Dr. Herrman.

Fifth. The presentation by the accused of a paper purporting to be a check drawn by Miss Stennecke for the sum of $50. This paper bears date January 27, 1869, which was the day on which Miss Stennecke drew money from the bank, and the day on which she was taken sick. The defendant presented this check January 29, 1869, the day after her death. Several persons acquainted with the handwriting of Miss Stennecke said that they did not believe the signature to this check to be genuine. No witness was called to sustain the paper.

Sixth. The production by the defendant of a paper as the last will of the deceased, wherein the accused is named as the sole devisee of considerable property. The name of the father of the defendant appeared as a subscribing witness to this document. He was not called to sustain it, probably because there was no evidence admitted to impeach it. Sixteen days prior to the date of this paper Miss Stennecke had executed a different will.

On the part of the defendant it was contended:—

First. That there was an utter absence of all symptoms of poisoning.

Second. That the Commonwealth entirely failed in the effort to show the *corpus delicti*, and that, to the contrary thereof, it clearly appeared that the death was the result of natural causes.

Third. That the post-mortem examination was unskilfully conducted.

Fourth. That the analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines was wholly unreliable.

Fifth. That the Commonwealth's witnesses were in many particulars contradicted by themselves and by others.

And, in addition, it was urged in the argument had before your Excellency:—

A. That the Court had erred in allowing a hypothetical case, not justified by the facts, to be submitted to the witnesses.

B. That the Court had erred in certain instructions to the jury, etc.

C. That the Supreme Court erred in not allowing a writ of error.

This synopsis of the case may possibly omit points taken on both sides; but it is believed that such omissions will be found to consist of matters in some manner connected with the general classifications of the case which I have endeavored to present.

The written and oral arguments submitted to you have been principally directed to the discussion of the question as to whether there were any symptoms or trace of poison sufficient in law to justify a conviction.

On the one side, Dr. William P. A. Aiken, a teacher of chemistry for over thirty-eight years, and a Professor in the University of Maryland for over thirty years, states with great precision and clearness the particulars of his analysis and the result. He applied two tests—the vapor and the liquid tests—both of which satisfied him of the presence of prussic acid. Besides this, his distillate had a faint odor which reminded him of prussic acid, "but too faint to be of any importance by itself."

On behalf of the defendant this part of the Commonwealth's case is very earnestly assailed. It is said:—

First. That the sulphuric acid employed by Professor Aiken assisted in the production of prussic acid from the saliva.

Second. That he omitted the most important of all the tests—that of nitrate of silver.

In support of these (and, perhaps, other) points several respectable practitioners were examined on the trial, and a number of learned physicians and chemists have recently submitted their views thereon in opposition to Professor Aiken.

The disagreement of experts is unfortunately developed by every case involving scientific investigation. We must invoke their aid. Saunders, J., in one of the earliest cases, said:—"I grant that if matters arise in our law which concern other sciences or faculties, we commonly apply for the aid of that science or faculty which it concerns." (Buckley vs. Rice Thomas, 1 Plowden, 124.)

This was over three hundred years ago, but it was no new doctrine at that date, for experts were known to the Roman law. (Ordronaux's Jurisprudence of Medicine, 129.)

Notwithstanding the antiquity of this usage, I doubt whether the case was ever known in which there was an entire agreement of experts, and the "confusions of science" are, doubtless, as old as the rule which admitted the evidence of persons skilled in art.

It is certainly an elementary rule that, in searching for poison, every known test should be applied, and that the opinion of an expert, however celebrated, is utterly worthless unless he can support it by reliable data. Dr. Aiken undertakes to explain the omission of the nitrate of silver test. He says its use "can only produce a cyanide, which must afterwards be verified by the sulphur and iron tests."

But I do not propose to discuss the points upon which these learned professors differ. If they who have devoted their lives to the study of these questions cannot agree as to the results, it would be hopeless for others to undertake a settlement of their controversy.

The answer given by the law to all of these disputations is simply this:—The whole question was thoroughly discussed and fairly submitted to the tribunal selected for its solution, the jury of the vicinage. They have settled it, and with them rests the responsibility. Had their verdict been against the evidence, the court would never have entered judgment thereon. Had the Judge committed any error in admissions or rejections of evidence, or in his instructions to the jury, a writ of error would doubtless have been allowed.

The refusal of the *allocatur* by the Supreme Court is a decision by our highest tribunal, that there is no error to be found in the record, and their judgment is binding upon the Executive as to all matters of law within their jurisdiction. The verdict of the jury and the judgment thereon of the court below are equally conclusive as to all the questions of fact. In my view this proposition disposes of the whole case, and unless the grant of the power to pardon invests the Chief Magistrate with the functions of a high court of error and appeals, I do not see how any of the points so ably and elaborately presented by the defendant's counsel can have weight.

A case of oppression may be imagined in which it would be the duty of the Executive to interfere, but no one can read the charge of the learned judge who presided at this trial without being impressed with its fairness and impartiality.

For these reasons I respectfully recommend that you decline to review the questions passed upon by the Court and jury. With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Incidentals.

—A first-class Chinese wife in San Francisco is valued at $500.

—Six thousand Sons of Temperance help to make New Jersey moral.

—The Germans in Chicago are about to build a theatre to cost $80,000.

—James F. Wilson's declination of the Iowa Senatorship is positive and final.

—The Suez Canal opening makes visitors at Cairo pay for beefsteak at the rate of $3 a pound.

—The rival beef companies in Texas are putting up canned extracts, and have consolidated themselves.

—One of the most lamentable circumstances connected with the death of George Peabody is the mass of poor poetry perpetrated thereover in the rural papers.

—Dion Boucicault has produced and purloined ("convey," the wise call it) one hundred and fifty plays, and is credited with an income of £10,000 a year.

—The California grape crop this year is reported to be about one-fourth less in quantity than usual, but superior in quality, at least so far as wine-making is concerned.

—A man lies at Des Moines in a dying condition from blowing out the gas. He is a Dutchman, and in trying to pinch it out, swore that somebody had stolen the wick, but he'd manage it anyhow.

—Mad'lle Patti will find new triumps, bracelets, and bouquets awaiting her in Russia, but she must be careful of the winter air. There are sad instances of the danger of Russian winters to great singers.

—Quebec has refused to pay the sum imposed by the Legislature for common school education in the city, and the Government has instituted a suit to compel the city to comply with the terms of the law.

—In Edmond About's new play, *The Retired Merchant*, the hero imagines that he has the rinderpest; which, by the way, is the only disease which Paris correspondents have not accused Louis Napoleon of having.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 58	MOON RISES	10 47
SUN SETS	4 35	HIGH WATER	7 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov.	4
Relicna	London	New York	Nov.	6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	6
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	13
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	13
Weser	Southampton	New York	Nov.	16

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	25
Main	New York	Bremen	Nov.	25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov.	27
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	27
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec.	14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov.	25
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov.	25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov.	25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov.	27
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov.	27
Rapidan	New York	Havana	Nov.	27
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec.	2
Hon. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec.	4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 23 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Saw steamship Yazoo, from New Orleans via Havana, aground on the bar just below Reedy Island.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Roanoke, Wilson, 1 day from Sassafras river, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Collins & Co.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, 16 days from St. Helens, with phosphate to S. Lathbury & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost maintopmast, split sails, etc.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, 13 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Fisk, from New Haven.
Schr F. Hammer, Brooks, from Newport.
Schr Gilbert Vincent, from Pawtucket.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr Evergreen, Bunce, from Somerset.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Greene, from Boston.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from Boston.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from Boston.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abraham, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from New York.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Plymouth.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Berkley.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Lena Hume, Perry, from Providence.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Providence.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Providence.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 24.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

S. A. Clark, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Shawnee, with machinery for Biddle's Island.
C. Partridge, with hay, for Philadelphia.
George H. Preston, with saltpetre, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Lieut.-Gov. Jones; A. V. Joslyn; Mary E. Horn; W. J. Forward; Dell Hymes; W. C. Gillespie; Alpha; Wasp; C. Terrence; F. Bachelder; Osprey; A. Bennett; and Goddess of Liberty, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 25.—The barges Old Oswego; Owney Sayles; J. C. Rasbeck; and Equinox, all with coal, left for New York.

N. W. Finch, with guano, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, Greenleaf, hence 18th Aug. for San Francisco, was probably spoken 24th Sept. lat. 10 N., long. 33 W.—reported the Liduina, from Philadelphia for San Francisco.

Ship Armstong, Owens, hence, at Antwerp 8th inst.

Ship Hannah Morris, Morris, hence, at Liverpool 9th instant.

Ship Progress, Simons, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 12th inst.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, at Bremerhaven 7th inst., from New York.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 23d inst.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Savannah, Scaife, from Sombrero, out 17 days for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst. lat. 30 06, long. 71 20—had encountered light winds from N.NW.

Barque Blair Athol, Haines, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.

Barque Abbie Thomas, Robbins, hence, at Flushing 11th instant.

Barque Johanna Martin, Benitz, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 11th inst.

Barque Theone, Hellmers, hence, at Brouwershaven 9th inst.

Schrs Fannie S. Warren, Russell, from Portland, Ct., and John McDavett, Muller, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.

Schrs Clarabel, Parker, for Boston; B. L. Sherman, Phinney, for do.; Hazleton, Gardner, for Taunton; Ida della Torre, Davis, for Providence; and H. W. Benedict, Chase, for Westport, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 23d inst.

Schrs A. L. Butler, Butler; W. W. Pharo, Allen; Edward Kidder, Baker; N. W. Magee, Ketchum; Wave Crest, Davis; Cornelia, Newkirk, Huntley; and Admiral, Steelhence, at Boston 23d inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 23d instant.

Schr Sarah G. Smith, Barnes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 22d inst.

Schrs M. Powell, Fenton; Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll; and barge Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, hence, at New Haven 22d inst.

Schrs Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield; D. & E. Kelley, Kelley; Anna E. Safford, Powell; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, 996 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, has been sold at New York for about $40,000.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. [3§5

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Construction of Certain Sewers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz.:—

Sansom street, from the sewer in Eleventh street to the east curb line of Twelfth street.

Eleventh street, from Mark's lane to Arch street.

Twenty-fifth street, from Locust street to the south side of Manning street.

Said sewers to be built of brick, circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Sec. 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise, according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot them to the lowest and best bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewers, in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An Ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts and drains," approved May 12, 1866; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch culverts) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1869: Provided, said excess shall not, in any case, be more than can be charged to said item under ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Rearrange and Fix the Boundary Lines of Election Divisions and Places of Holding Elections in the Third Ward, and to Create an Additional Division therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Election divisions, within the Third ward, shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 2. The boundaries of the Seventh division shall be as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Seventh and Fitzwater streets; thence along west side of Seventh street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Fallon street; thence along the east side of Fallon street to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater street to the place of beginning; and the Precinct House shall remain at the old place, Wynn's Hotel, Eighth and Catharine streets.

Section 3. The boundaries of the Tenth division shall be as follows:—Beginning southwest corner of Fallon and Fitzwater streets; thence along the west side of Fallon street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Tenth street; thence along the east side of Tenth street to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater street to the place of beginning; and the Precinct House shall be at the house of Charles O'Malley, northwest corner of Fallon and Christian streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Ground Rent and Salary.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, as follows:

To item 27, in the appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1869, to enable the Commissioner to pay Charles H. Baker six months' ground rent, due July 1, 1869, on Kensington Hall lot, according to the value of silver money, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To item 398, in the appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania for the year 1869, to enable the Board of Controllers to pay Charles H. Baker one year's ground rent, due November 1, 1869, on Buttonwood Street School lot, according to the value of silver money, forty-eight dollars.

To a new item, to be called item 420 in said appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, to pay the salary of the Secretary of the Board of School Directors of the Western Division of the Twentieth School Section, one hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Granting to J. H. Michener & Co. leave to place a wire on certain poles of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and to erect poles on certain streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to John H. Michener & Co. to place a telegraph wire on poles of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph on Second street, north from Arch street to Laurel street; thence to Front street, to their packing house; also, to erect three poles on Front street, south from Laurel street; the work to be done in accordance with an ordinance approved April 18th, A. D. 1863, regulating telegraph lines through the city of Philadelphia; and that the said John H. Michener & Co. pay into the City Treasury, for the use of the city, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution; and provided, that the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the City of Philadelphia at its option at any time, indicated by the passage of a resolution, without notice.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Edgemont Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or papers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Edgemont street, from William street to the south side of Allegheny avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the street in good repair for three years.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Revise the grades on Albion street, Eighth ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to revise the grades upon so much of Albion street, in the Eighth ward, as lies between Locust and Walnut streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Sansom and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Sansom street, from Thirty-fourth street to Thirty-sixth street; Thirty-fourth street, from Market street to Chesnut street, and Locust street from Forty-second street to Woodland street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors will collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27 at 12 noon.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $80

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ No. 330 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 25, at 3 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
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The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

THE SCHOEPPE MURDER TRIAL.

We publish in another portion of to-day's Telegraph the report made by Attorney-General Brewster to "his Excellency Major-General John W. Geary" (which is, by-the-way, a singular title for the Governor of Pennsylvania), in reference to the famous Schoeppe murder trial. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made to create a pretext for the pardon of the prisoner, his friends have not, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, shown sufficient cause for the exercise of Executive clemency, and the death-warrant of Dr. Paul Schoeppe has therefore been signed, the 22d of December being the day fixed for his execution.

Those who have dispassionately read the testimony and the proceedings of the trial will have little cause to complain of this decision. Two powerful influences were arrayed in behalf of the prisoner, and if the proofs of his guilt had not been very strong, they could have scarcely failed to rescue him from his impending fate. It was natural and honorable for the German societies to exert themselves in his behalf. The feeling which prompted them to spare no pains to secure impartial justice to a fellow-countrymen who complained that he was the victim of local prejudice was creditable, but now, having discharged their full duty, they should neither be surprised nor offended by the resolution to let the law take its course. It would be as absurd to seriously contend that Dr. Paul Schoeppe is to be hung because he is a German, as to allege that the character of the hundreds of thousands of industrious, intelligent, and patriotic German citizens of this Commonwealth is impugned in the slightest degree, by the fact that a man born in Germany has been found guilty of murder. Dr. Schoeppe was zealously defended during the trial in Carlisle by very able counsel. His case was reargued before the Supreme Court. The Governor has since given a patient hearing to all that could be urged in his behalf, after the best legal and medical talent had been employed for months in devising pleas for a pardon. Rarely or never before have such strenuous and continuous exertions been made in this State on behalf of a convicted criminal, and their failure can only be attributed to the fact that it was beyond the power of human ingenuity to explain away the damning evidences of guilt.

The medical influences invoked were, in themselves, a power of no small magnitude. The impression seems to have been generated that the main question at issue was a scientific one about which the doctors, as usual, disagreed, and that the safety of all physicians was endangered by a conviction, on insufficient evidence, of murdering by a prescription. Very delicate points were thus raised, and we can scarcely wonder at the zeal displayed by some of the learned members of this honorable profession in behalf of one of their professional brethren.

But the business of the jury, the court and the Governor was to decide whether Dr. Paul Schoeppe was, beyond all reasonable doubt, guilty of the murder of Miss Maria Stennecke, and not to decide whether the best tests for poison were or were not made by the chemist who analyzed the contents of the stomach of the dead woman. An unusually strong *prima facie* case was made out. It was shown that Dr. Schoeppe had himself purchased prussic acid, one of the most deadly of poisons, on two occasions, a short time previous to the death of his victim. His peculiar relations with the deceased furnished at once extraordinary motives and unusual facilities for the perpetration of his crime. There was direct (but not uncontradicted) testimony that the kind of poison he is known to have purchased caused her death, and if it was used, as is supposed by one of the medical witnesses, in conjunction with morphine, one of the motives of the alleged murderer was probably to conceal the traces of his guilt by creating the scientific puzzle or dispute which has added such a peculiar complication to this case. The most essential medical question, after all, was whether Miss Stennecke died a natural death, and the array of testimony on this point, on the part of the Commonwealth, was sufficient to satisfy any impartial jury that she had been overdosed with noxious medicines or poisons.

If Paul Schoeppe is indeed guilty, as all the testimony seems to indicate, his guilt is of an especially infamous character. To play the part of a lover to an old woman, and after perfecting arrangements to secure her estate, to abuse the double confidence enjoyed by him as a suitor and a physician, by administering a deadly poison, betrays the most execrable and desperate villainy. It involves a degree of cruel treachery scarcely equalled by "Macbeth's" murder of his sleeping guest; and if we are to retain the system of capital punishment, surely such men should not be suffered to escape the gallows.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Our common schools, if not as perfect in all respects as they might be, are a credit to the city; the system of instruction is good, and the benefits which the schools confer upon the community can scarcely be overestimated. Every citizen is interested in having them maintained at the highest state of efficiency, and the very small cost per school at which they are maintained demands that, while due economy shall be observed, their usefulness shall not be diminished by a niggardly policy in the expenditures. The salaries given, to the subordinate teachers especially, at the present time are simply disgraceful. In the grammar schools the assistants now receive from $408 to $540 per annum, upon which they are expected to live decently and to dress like ladies and gentlemen. Many of the lowest grade of day laborers receive higher wages than this, and an ordinary hired girl who gets from two to three dollars per week and her board and lodging is vastly better off in a pecuniary point of view than the educated ladies who fill the arduous and responsible positions of teachers in our public schools. It speaks well for the *esprit de corps* of the teachers, and their appreciation of the importance of their work, that they really do perform their duties in an eminently satisfactory manner for the miserable pittance allowed them.

The city is certainly deeply in debt, and there is a necessity for rigid economy in all quarters, but the city, no matter how great its pecuniary embarrassments may be, cannot afford to pay the teachers in the public schools less than living salaries, and the action of the Board of Control in giving to the teachers an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the present rates ought to be sanctioned by Councils without any opposition. This advance ought, at least, to be allowed to the subordinate teachers, as even then the amount paid them will be far less than their work is worth. If the increase is given, the first assistant in the Boys' Grammar School will only receive $700 per annum, and the lowest assistant only $500. In the secondary schools the principal will receive $800, and in the primary, $600. The lowest assistants in the secondary schools will receive $480, and in the primary, $450. These amounts are still disgracefully small, but they will afford some relief, and in giving them the city will be doing at least a partial act of justice.

The school-teachers work hard for the little they do receive, and one reason why they are not better paid is because the men who have the appropriating of the money are most of them totally unable to understand the mental and physical strain to which they are subjected. Teaching is one of the most laborious occupations that a man or woman can undertake, and with very few exceptions it is one of the worst paid. The teachers in our public schools do not ask exorbitant salaries, and a mere inspection of the figures will convince any unprejudiced person of the justice of their present demands. We hope sincerely that Councils, at their next meeting, will sanction the action of the Board of Control with reference to this matter.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Washington appears determined upon indulging in an International Exhibition in the year of grace 1871, and it is said that $1,200,000 have been subscribed towards defraying the expenses of this little vanity. But suppose that Washington does get up an International Exhibition. Every winter its capacity for storing away human beings is tested to the utmost by the mere attractions of the session of Congress. What under the sun would Washington do with the hundreds of thousands of people who flocked to Paris on the occasion of the recent International Exposition? The attempt to rival the great exhibition of Paris by a city which cannot provide comfortable quarters for the ordinary run of visitors cannot but prove a failure.

There is but one city in the Union which contains all the requisites for the success of such a scheme, and that city is Philadelphia. In extent of territory, superior accommodations for an unusual increase of the floating population, centrality of location with respect to the bulk of our population, and contiguity to the seaboard for the convenience of visitors from abroad, Philadelphia possesses unrivalled facilities for making a success of the enterprise which cannot but prove a comparative failure at the national capital. We have already heard some talk about the inauguration of a movement for holding a great International Exhibition in this city in 1876, the year which will witness the one hundredth anniversary of the signing in Independence Hall of the document which created our nationality. A more appropriate time could not be selected, and it is not too early to entertain the project in a serious manner.

LIVELY TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

A characteristic scene has just been enacted in Tennessee. A few days ago, when a planter's house was assailed by masked men, under the pretense that they came to disarm the negroes working for him, a smart skirmish ensued, one of the assailants being killed and two mortally wounded. Instead of arresting or attempting to arrest the desperadoes who make this wanton and unprovoked assault, the sheriff arrested the planter and six of his negro laborers, and while the latter were being taken to jail five of them were shot down in cold blood by some badly reconstructed Rebels. It is said that the excitement in the neighborhood is great, and that more bloodshed is expected.

Here is a case which needs probing to the bottom. If Governor Senter is true to the pledges given by him before his election, he will spare no effort to bring the guilty parties to a punishment commensurate with the enormity of their guilt. And if the State authorities are unable or unwilling to see that justice is done, it is the plain duty of the Federal Government to interpose. It is about time for such disgraceful proceedings to be ended. Tennessee is reconstructed, after a fashion, but not sufficiently so to warrant her people in indulging in such wholesale butcheries. The welfare of the whole country demands an enforcement of the right of the negro to live and work for whom he pleases, and so long as he does not use his weapons save when assailed without provocation by bloodthirsty Rebels, he has as good a right to arm himself as has his unrelenting persecutor, the bushwhacker of war times and the Ku-Klux of the present day.

Lynch Law is sometimes a wholesome thing for a frontier country, infested by the most desperate characters that draw the breath of life. But when a mob of sturdy and honest backwoodsmen take the trouble to lynch a desperado for the murder of a party by the name of Johnson, as was done a few days ago, in Fremont county, Iowa, and the party by the name of Johnson turns up alive immediately afterwards, it becomes a very pertinent question as to what should be done with the lynchers.

The Woman Righters are now in full blast at Cleveland, and the object of the convention which they are taking the trouble to hold there, is nothing less than the forcing of female suffrage upon the country. While the old ladies are for once all together, we would suggest that they entertain a project for promulgating their doctrines among the people of the moon and some of the more important planets and most accessible fixed stars.

Let Us Have Peace!—The Spanish flotilla of gunboats, in process of construction at New York, has been seized at last, and now we may anticipate a daily budget of loud talk from Madrid, unless all three of the Atlantic cables should break down under the burden of braggadocio.

OBITUARY.

Don Domingo Dulce.

General Dulce, the late Captain-General of Cuba, according to a cable despatch, died on Tuesday in Madrid, at the age of sixty-one years.

Don Domingo Dulce y Garay, Marquis de Castelflorite, was born in the city of Sotes, Spain, in the year 1808. Descended from one of the old and titled Spanish families, at an early age he adopted the profession of arms, and took an active part against the Carlists in the Spanish civil wars. When, in 1842, General Diego Leon attacked the Queen's palace in order to get possession of her person and destroy Espartero's power, Dulce was a captain, and commanded the palace garrison. General Leon had with him one thousand men, and Dulce, who was surprised on the stairs of the building, made a brilliant defense with but forty-eight men, and saved the Queen from her assailants. This was the beginning of his fortunes, and the occasion of his entrance upon a wider sphere. As a return for his courageous defense of the palace, he was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and was promoted so rapidly that in five years he became a brigadier-general of cavalry. Continuing to distinguish himself and attract the attention of the public, he was given the position of commandant of the provinces of Seville and Saragossa, and in 1849 was made a field-marshal.

In 1854, while in command of the cavalry at Madrid, he placed himself at the head of his forces, and joining Marshal O'Donnell, the recognized leader of the Union liberal party, brought the Vicalvaro insurrection to a successful issue. He subsequently held the post of Captain-General of the province of Catalonia, and received the appointment of a Senator of the realm. In 1863 he was for the first time appointed Captain-General of the island of Cuba, a position in which he continued until the summer of 1866. His administration was characterized by a persecution of the slave-traders, the inauguration of many reforms, and the formation of a formidable reform party in the island. This course gained him great popularity with the native Cubans, but centred upon him the animosity and hatred of the Spanish residents. Previous to his return to Spain, he visited the United States in June, 1866, receiving a princely welcome in New York city.

Early in 1867, General Dulce returned to Cuba, and there married a lady of wealth and high position, the Countess Santovenia. He then returned to Spain with his bride, and when, in the summer of 1868, the first symptoms of the discontent which resulted in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty were manifested, entered into the revolutionary agitation. In company with Marshal Serrano, the present Regent, and other prominent leaders, he was arrested by the Government and exiled to Teneriffe. When everything was ripe for the final blow at the power of Isabella, Dulce and his companions left their place of exile and joined heartily in the great revolutionary movement which drove the Queen from the throne and country.

About the first of the present year, General Dulce was rewarded by the provisional government with a reappointment to the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, which position he held scarcely six months, being succeeded in June last by De Rodas, the present Captain-General. As soon as he arrived in the island, he attempted to inaugurate a policy of conciliation, hoping thus to quiet the discontent which had culminated, a few months before, in the present insurrection. His promises at the outset were very fair, and it is quite possible that, if he had been in command of the island at the time of the uprising in the mother country, he would have been able to preserve the Spanish dominion intact. But his former popularity with the native Cubans, and his marriage relations, caused him to be looked upon with suspicion by the Spanish residents, with whom he soon came into such disrepute that during the latter part of his administration he was accused of being in league with the rebels, and openly defied and insulted by the Havana volunteers. Having been for years past in feeble health, he was unable to bear up under all the complications and difficulties of his position, and when, on the 2d of June last, a commission of the volunteers entered the palace and demanded his surrender, they found him not very reluctant to acquiesce in their demands. In a short time he announced his resignation, and on June 5 sailed for Spain, without awaiting the arrival of his successor. He had been suffering severely with a cancer, and it is probable that this complaint was the cause of his death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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We are respectfully, etc.,

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To Hon. Joseph Allison, Edwin Forrest, and many others:—
Gentlemen:—I assure you I am deeply sensible of the great honor you do me, and shall be proud to come before you at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, December 10, at the Academy of Music.
Very respectfully yours,
It RUFUS ADAMS.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIFTH LECTURE
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"Progress in Spain." (Prepared expressly for this occasion.)
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HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DECORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 22 7t

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AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
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ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 tuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
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The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuthstrp

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China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

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LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Ambrotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 6p

TO RENT.

ROOM AND POWER TO LET IN new five-story building, Fifth and Columbia avenue. BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH CO., Room 13, 274 S. THIRD St. 11 23 3t

WANTS.

WANTED TO LET, ON GROUND Rent, a lot 50 feet front by 120 feet deep, western or southern portion of the city preferred. Address, stating particulars as to location and price, "O. S." at office of Philadelphia Inquirer. 11 23 6t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1869.

The Way of the Transgresser.

Many years ago a bright and beautiful young woman, bearing the floricultural name of Dahlia, arrived in this city, which was destined to be the scene of her greatest failures and successes. In the course of a year or two she married a man named Leese, who subsequently became a notorious thief, and finally abandoned her. Thrown upon her own resources, she opened a hotel, and proved her ability to keep it. She kept it so well that she made no less one hundred thousand dollars. She was *too* beautiful and bright, though, either to remain the hostess of a first-class hotel or to live quietly and comfortably on the means she had amassed. Her first husband had been a thief. So far from learning wisdom from this mistake, she married again—and a politician! The consequences were that she sank lower and lower, and after a few years became one of the most dazzling pickpockets in the annals of metropolitan crime. Her pickpocketing career has been a long one. Yesterday it came to an abrupt termination, for the present at any rate. Reduced to her last penny, she was arrested for attempting to steal forty cents from the pocket of a passenger in a city railway car. Her sentence was a severe one—three years in the State Prison. Even with such a long career at her heels, she is only thirty-five, with sufficient remains of beauty about her to argue that she must have been extremely handsome once. Her manners are just as "taking" as her propensities, and, coupled with Mr. Charles S. Spencer's eloquent appeal to the jury in her behalf, were all but sufficient to counterbalance the District Attorney's address and the Judge's charge.

The Fatties.

A panic has seized on the members of the Fat Men's Association, and displayed itself at the meeting yesterday at the Revere House. Hitherto their proceedings have been characterized by as much smoothness as though their own bodies had furnished the necessary oil. But the question that now perplexes them is, where are the fat women to come from? To give artistic completeness to the ball which is to take place in December, fat females are indispensable. It was fondly trusted that the necessities of the hour would develop them, just as a crisis in a nation's history inevitably brings to the surface the hitherto submerged hero who has been so long invisible yet so anxiously awaited. That any quantity of ladies will be present is nothing more than the plain fact; but ethereality of form, that quality so indispensable to the average ball-room, is the very thing not wanted there. The belle of the room will not be the handsomest woman but the heftiest; and she who can make three hundred-weight kick the beam will be the champion houri of the hour.

Photographing the Elephants.

These distinguished residents of Central Park were yesterday interviewed by a photographer for the purpose of having their pictures taken and placed in the gallery along with other zoological swells. As might have been expected, the aged elephants who were first placed in "posish" conducted themselves with perfect decorum, and from the points of their tails to the tip of their proboscises never stirred a muscle. The operation was witnessed by a large assembly of park visitors, including occupants of the invalid chairs and of the little goat carriages. When it came to be the infant elephants' turn, however, then commenced the trouble. With less correct intuitions respecting the nature and uses of the camera, one young one in particular obstinately persisted in turning his back and tail towards it, to the astonishment of the photographer and the indignation of the keeper. In vain the keeper turned the animal round, staked him, fed him, coaxed him, and beat him; the cloth was so sooner removed and the process of photographing commenced than the animal wheeled round, and presented for contemplation a portion of his body which, however useful to himself, is scarcely eminent as an object of beauty and certainly not calculated to elevate and refine the feelings as a picture. After repeating this playfulness several times, and invariably winding it up by making off at full speed, pursued by small dogs and the curses and cudgellings of his keeper, he was at length brought to bay quite out of breath, and allowed himself to be taken first by the attendant and then by the photographer.

At Home on December 2.

The Christian young men who belong to the association of that name. Their new building will be opened next Thursday. It is nearly finished, and the books, pictures, and other appointments which decorated the old building are being taken there this week. The lecture-room on the second floor will comfortably seat one thousand. The chairman of the music committee has made the association a present of a very handsome organ. The library and reading-room are on the third floor, and occupy two of the finest rooms in all New York. The library is two stories in height, with extremely large windows fronting on Fourth avenue, the bookcases being built into the walls all around, and reached by iron staircases similar to those in the Astor Library. All the appointments of the new building are calculated to make Christianity seem not incompatible with the luxuries of life. Cold comfort is occasionally the only sort of comfort realized by the furniture of churches and other religious edifices; and the new mansion inhabited by the Y. M. C. A. is in pleasant contrast to these.

A Museum of Art.

We are to have a museum of art in this city. It is not very long ago since American citizens in Europe forwarded to the Art Committee of the Union League Club in New York a memorial suggesting the importance of early measures for the establishment of a Metropolitan Art Museum. In response to a call made by that committee, a meeting has been held at the Union League Theatre, and Mr. Bryant was appointed chairman. Several ideas bearing upon the subject of an art museum were thrown out by various speakers. It was proposed, for instance, to have the museum erected in Central Park, and the very laudable belief was expressed that in a few years we could line the art galleries of such a building with as choice copies from original paintings and as exquisite casts from antique sculpture as any that adorned the many costly and celebrated museums of European continental cities. A set of resolutions was also adopted to the effect that a committee of citizens, properly representing the various organizations and individuals directly or indirectly interested in the erection of an art museum, should at once be appointed, and that to them the whole subject should be referred. Fifty gentlemen were then appointed on the committee—gentlemen who, if I may judge by the names, have abundant resources for pushing on such an enterprise either by the expenditure of their wealth or their judgment in art, or both together.

Making Another Man's Will.

A rather singular will case is before one of the Brooklyn courts. Last August, a farmer named Boine, who lived near Cypress Hills Cemetery, died intestate. He was a widower, had a grown-up daughter, and left ten thousand dollars. Upon learning this fact, one Bergerman, who had been an intimate friend of the dead man's, drew up a false will by the aid of three other villains. By it Miss Boine was bequeathed the sum of one dollar; one hundred dollars was left as a tombstone for Mr. Boine, and the remainder, $9899, went to Mrs. Hildebrand, the wife of a relative of Bergerman. Afterwards the will was presented for probate, and contested by Miss Boine on general grounds. This struck terror to the soul of one of Bergerman's confederates, who went to the District Attorney of Brooklyn and made a full confession. Bergerman and one of his accomplices were arrested. The remainder of his coadjutors and Hildebrand, the husband of the woman in whose favor the false will was made, fled. The hearing is adjourned till to-morrow afternoon. ALI BABA.

OUR "ERIE."

An Appeal for Selling Out.

The following communication has been sent us by the senior member of one of the most prominent banking firms in this city, a gentleman who writes from personal knowledge:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

I am glad to see that attention has at last been called to the financial management of this road! Managed in its early stages by a party with *Fiskite* proclivities, it passed the ordeal of their diluting process into the hands of the present cormorants. In spite, however, of their *depressing* influences, it has exhibited a vitality and endurance not intended by those who hold the lever, and who have pressed it with so much success on other doomed roads in their early trials.

I understand the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now hold the majority of stock, bought up, no doubt, under the influence so adroitly managed.

It may be interesting, at the next annual meeting, to learn how much the present officers have increased their interest in the road the past two years, "buying in" at a time when facts were perverted or withheld.

A friend of the writer had occasion a few days since to call at the office to gather information as a stockholder, and on remonstrating against the selfish power now guiding its counsels, the *amiable* President coolly advised him, if not satisfied, to "sell out!" To this end the whole management seems to have been directed. Perhaps this worthy officer has interested himself of late by "buying in," thereby to increase the great feed which has been quietly preparing for the privileged few, earned from many an unfortunate stockholder whose patience had been taxed, and who decided to act on the President's recommendation to "sell out."

It has been hinted that the accumulation of the stockholders from the thirty per cent. guarantee is to be used to build a branch road to feed the cormorants, but the minority, I presume, have some rights. We shall see. A STOCKHOLDER.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1869.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"La Juive" by the German Troupe.

Halevy's opera of *La Juive* was given last night according to promise, but the disappointment of last week had a very decided effect in reducing the size of the audience. The performance was, in many respects, very creditable, but unequal; and although some of the scenes excited considerable enthusiasm, the general effect was rather crude and unsatisfactory. This could scarcely be avoided in a single representation, for the opera is one that requires much elaborate preparation and scenic appliances to produce it in a popular manner. The plot of *La Juive* is one of much merit for an opera; it tells a very simple but highly dramatic story in a straightforward manner, and, at the same time, it offers ample opportunities for first-rate spectacular effects. The subject treats of the barbarous persecution of the Jews in the fifteenth century, and the music throughout is of a high grade of excellence, and admirably adapted to the theme. The opera is one that makes large demands on the artists, and it is to the credit of Mr. Himmer, Madame Frederici, and Madame Rotter that they achieved even a measurable success in the *roles* of "Eliezar," "Rachel," and the "Princess Eudonia." The burden of the work fell upon the two first named, and they sang and acted with a fervor and dramatic expression that excited the heartiest applause. Several of the scenes were very finely sung, and the curtain was twice rung up in response to the demands of the audience. Mr. Armand was not equal to the part of "Leopold," and Mr. Weinlich scarcely came up to the standard of the highest excellence in the "Cardinal Brogni," although this was put down in the bills as "his great *role*." The choruses were tolerably well given, but the orchestra was uneven, owing, we understand, to some of the scores not having been transcribed properly. The procession in the second act was only a moderate success, the intervals between the detachments being too lengthy, and one of the horses introduced being so restive that he became a decided nuisance, and seriously marred the effect of the scene by the noise he made in stamping about the stage.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mozart's opera of *Don Giovanni* will be given by the German troupe.

Robert le Diable is announced for to-morrow, and on Saturday evening *A Night in Granada* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening Robertson's comedy of *David Garrick* will be performed, with Miss Keene as "Lucy Arundel."

At the children's matinee on Saturday, *A New Red Riding Hood* will be given, and on Monday evening Charles Reade's adaptation of Moliere's *La Maladie Imaginaire*, entitled *The Sanspy Hypochondriac*, will be produced, with new scenery and appointments.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Richelieu."

On Saturday night the drama of *Enoch Arden* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed for the last time this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Lost at C*, and other attractions, will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE *Bogus, The Quarter Sessions in an Uproar*, and other Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will exhibit some of his most wonderful mysteries at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES from Barnum's will hold levees this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall to-morrow evening on his recent overland trip to San Francisco.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Hon. S. S. Cox will lecture at the Academy of Music on Monday next on "Progress in Spain."

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music on December 6, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject:—"Circumstance."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CATCH-WORD LEDGER INDEX.—In every large business establishment "time is," most emphatically, "money," and many hours are needlessly spent in searching for names through a voluminous index. To remedy this evil Messrs. Jas. B. Smith & Co., No 27 South Seventh street, have prepared a book so convenient in its arrangement as to render the ready finding of a single name in a list of two thousand a mathematical certainty. It is based upon the principle now used in all large banks, offices, and stores; but where these are confined to single letters, the system of Messrs. Smith & Co. extends through the various ramifications of consonants, combined with the leading vowels. More than the price of this book can be saved in a single week by the general introduction of it into offices and counting-houses.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of *Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime*. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 160 Court street, Boston, and by all druggists.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 160 Court street, Boston Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT ARE THE NEW STYLE ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS OF CALE'S FINISHED MELTON, MADE BY CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Guy's China Palace.

ASTONISHING how they can sell goods so cheap at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

Best Stone China Tea Set, 50 pieces, $3'00.
" " " Dining Set, 97 pieces, $9'50.
" " " Toilet Set, $2'50.
" " " Dining plates, per doz., $1.
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, twelve pieces, 45c.

And fancy goods at prices to astonish the initiated.

CLOCKS.—Immense stock and variety at the great American and Foreign Clock Warehouse of C. S. Lovell, No. 627 Market street, Philadelphia.

SETH THOMAS, Clock Agency.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

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☞ *The pressure of the past three weeks enables us to buy and manufacture cheaper than people have any idea of. We have an enormous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because of its superior finish and marvellously moderate prices. Our counters are replenished daily with*

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
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BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

SINNICKSON—ROSENGARTEN.—On Wednesday morning, November 24, 1869, by his Honor the Mayor, CHARLES P. SINNICKSON to EMMA S., youngest daughter of G. D. Rosengarten.

DIED.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday, the 24th instant, SARAH, wife of John P. Ellis, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1024 Wistar street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FISS.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY P., wife of Aaron W. Fiss, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Independent Daughters of the Union, No. 1, and Lady Masons, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1925 Brown street, on Friday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 24th instant, THOMAS C. MOORE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 970 N. Fifth street, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

8 4 thsturp4 E. S. EARLEY

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.—BESSON & SON have just received
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, etc.
3 cases black all-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25, $2, etc.
2 cases black all-wool Poplin Biarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp Alpacas, 50, 62½, and 75c.
3 cases black Gros Grain Silks, $1·87½, $2, $2·25, $2·50, etc.
2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.
1 case black Thibet Long Shawls, hemmed borders.
1 case black English Bombazines, all qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.
11 23 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

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JEWELLERS,

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European Novelties,

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AT THE LOWEST RATES,

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We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

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All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Deardall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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Total amount to be issued, $2,500,000 on 140 Miles of Road,

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The Road traverses a country that assures a large and profitable business; is built and equipped from Chicago to Momence, a distance of 55 miles, AND UPON THIS PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY WE NOW OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.

These Bonds are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise; the interest upon them will be paid out of one-third the net earnings, and the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for their redemption.

They are Officially Registered and Transferred by the

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of New York, who thus become the custodian of these Bonds. IT IS CONFIDENCLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE, OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE of these Bonds that they bear 7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years; and compared with 6 *per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner of this Bond a profit of $951·28, and for forty years, $2003·43.

Government Sixes might be exchanged with this result:—$10,000 would buy $12,000 of these bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and besides THE GAIN OF $2000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041·16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.

Prices at present, 95 and accrued interest from October 1.

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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

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No 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds. 11 23 tuths4t

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At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

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For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Free of Government Tax,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

IT DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Troops to be Sent to Georgia to Aid Officers in Collecting the Revenue —Lively Times Among the Expressmen—The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Short Work to Be Made with ex-Rebels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of War, at the request of Secretary Boutwell, has ordered a force of troops to proceed to Georgia to aid United States officers in the collecting of the revenue. For some time past the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been in receipt of letters from revenue officers of that State declaring that they cannot collect the revenue, owing to threats and intimidations on the part of ex-Rebels. Mr. Delano's recent visit to Georgia has convinced him that nothing short of troops will do. Short work will be made of all parties interfering with officers in the performance of their duties.

FROM NEW YORK.

The American Express Company—A Lively Meeting.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A meeting of the stockholders of the American Express Company was held to-day, resulting in a very stirring session. Mr. Eugene Kelly, who issued the circular to the stockholders some time since, made a savage onslaught upon the Directors, as did Smith Cliffe, who charged that the company seemed to have been instituted to keep respectable gentlemen in fat offices at fat salaries. He charged that the capital had been reduced from $10,000,000 to $800,000.

Many stockholders present who had bought stock at from 65 to 122 sustained the attack. Nothing definite has yet been done.

Evacuation Day.

The flags on the City Hall and other buildings are displayed in honor of Evacuation day. The 1st Division National Guard and Metropolitan Fire Department paraded in honor of the day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The State Temperance Alliance has issued an address to the people. It demands that the law upon the statute book be kept intact; that the party which the Prohibitionists have saved shall recognize it, and that it be faithfully executed.

A Murder in Ohio.

CARDINGTON, Nov. 25.—A. F. McCurdy, a merchant tailor of this city, killed his son to-day by shooting him through the head. Family difficulties are said to have been the cause.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865s, old, 82¾; of 1867s, 84½; 10-40s, 78¾; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 88¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; Orleans, 11⅞d.; sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The specie in the Bank of England has declined £161,000.

FINANCIAL.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FREEDMEN VS. PILLSBURY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Richard Swiveller, on being crossed in love, took to playing the flute, "thinking, after mature consideration, that it was a good, sound, dismal instrument, not only in unison with his own sad thoughts, but calculated to awaken a fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his neighbors." What the flute was to Dick the English language is to Mr. Parker Pillsbury. It is probably many years since he has been in the company of a hundred people of whom he did not honestly believe and think it his duty to mention that they were steeped in corruption, immersed in iniquity, and likely in a few days to wade knee-deep in human gore. For a good, steady-going Jeremiah in daily life, commend us to him; or if it was Hezekiah, whose days ran backward, then Hezekiah let it be. With him each day is more gloomy and ominous than the day before. Like the devout captain in the First South Carolina with his Rebel prisoner, he promises us "nothing but the day of judgment and periods of damnation." This illimitable tragic power made him effective, though depressing, as an abolitionist. It seems a little unfortunate that now, when slavery is abolished, he should turn his lurid artillery upon the freedmen. After devoting half his life to setting them at liberty he seems ready to devote the rest of it to proving their unworthiness of freedom; thus treating the negroes as Mr. Squeers did his schoolboys, when he set them on their seats by boxing one ear, and knocked them off by boxing the other.

There was nothing very new in these charges against the freedmen. They were just what the Democratic press had been steadily asserting and the freedmen steadily disproving from the outset of the war. To them liberty means license, Mr. Pillsbury thinks; they have a weak partiality for whisky and for gingerbread, and are imperfectly supplied with elevated patriotism and with small-tooth combs. Nothing can be more obvious, he thinks, than that they are unfit for the ballot. But how the State of South Carolina is to be governed—inasmuch as he does not seem to think even the white population very far advanced in soap and sanctity—doth not appear. We should say that, as the Ecclesiastical Council in Connecticut reinstated the backsliding deacon on the ground that if the Lord wanted a church in West Littleton, he must take such materials as West Littleton had to offer, so, even Mr. Pillsbury would be compelled, by his own showing, if set to reconstruct South Carolina, to do it, in some degree, with the ballots of the unwashed.

However, these views attracted small attention at the North, from their want of novelty; and so long as they were confined to the Democratic press, as the *World* and the *Revolution*, they attracted little at the South. But when they were announced largely in the *Independent*, in the vast hospitality given by that "God's acre" of a sheet—on that first page where the cheery editor leaves each contributor to fight for his own hand, like Harry Wynd, having no connection with over the way—then they gained wide attention at the South, and met with a joyful response from every one who had an atom of negrophobia left in his bosom. To declare that nearly every free black man in South Carolina was a drunkard and a vagabond—what more had Nasby himself to offer?

We notice therefore in the Southern Republican press, and especially in that very able sheet, the Charleston *Daily Republican*, constant protests from black and white against these sweeping attacks. To assert, after a brief stay in South Carolina, that the freedmen are "most emphatically lost," that "marriage is rare," that "infanticide is common," and "on the plantations very few children are born"—these statements are pronounced to be wantonly false. These contradictions were confirmed to us but a few days since by Captain N. G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, a man of high character, who served successively in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and the 33d United States Colored Troops, and has had abundant opportunity for observing the South Carolina freedmen for eight years. He says that these charges are "cruelly unjust," and have already done a great deal of injury to the position of the colored people of the South. The same opinion is expressed to us by Sergeant Prince Rivers, well known as one of the ablest colored men of the State, a native-born South Carolinian, and the very first man in the United States to open his house as a recruiting office for colored soldiers, in May, 1862. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the Legislature, and, being also a magistrate, has abundant opportunity of knowing the condition of freedmen. He indignantly denies these assertions of general drunkenness and licentiousness, while admitting, of course, that the colored people are still poor and ignorant. Again, we have a letter before us from Sergeant Langley, a colored man of Vermont birth and of good common school education, well-known to us, who went South in the 54th Massachusetts, was transferred to the 33d U. S. C. T., and has resided there since the war, being now School Commissioner of Beaufort county, S. C., and Assistant Assessor. He says of his former fellow-soldiers:—"So far as industry is concerned, they have certainly made a good record." "Official duties in the capacity of Assessor have called me among them quite frequently during the last two years. Thus, I have had the opportunity of seeing the fruits of their industry and frugality at their own homes. Some of these men have done more than simply surround their homes with the bare necessities of life, while many of them have money deposited in the banks. They are to be found employed as artisans in every trade, and are generally doing well." Such deliberate opinions from those who habitually see the freedmen of South Carolina in their homes are worth more than any first impressions of a hasty traveller.

We should not have paid so much attention to these charges, but for the apparent desire of our Southern exchanges that the Northern press should take some notice of them. If the freedmen could be sent back into slavery and demoralization by the injustice of stray reporters, it would have been done long ago. The way to correct unjust reports is to secure better ones, and that is what the *Tribune*, at least, has done. There is not a Southern State that has not been traversed through and through by our correspondents since the war; and they have had no instructions, except to tell the truth as they saw it without fear or favor. The general verdict has been greatly to the credit of the freedmen, and we counsel them to give themselves no anxiety about what anybody would say on the other side. They had better imitate the blacksmith in the story, who refused to prosecute his enemy for slander, believing that he could hammer out a better character on his anvil in three months than all the courts in Christendom could give him in ten years.

MURDERS BY "DOCTORS."

From the Chicago Republican.

With the rush of life in our crowded streets we are too apt to leave the deaths and the tragedies that end in death so far behind that they slip out of our memories in an hour. But the two terrible sensations of the past week must cling tenaciously to the hardest heart in the community, and spur it to the hottest sort of righteous indignation. The murders of Theodosia Patterson and Jennie Sterchel are too fresh, with all their hideous details, to be easily forgotten; and while the city glows with the unutterable shame and the undisguised wrath that such frightful atrocities should be possible here, just now is the time to show the inexcusable tolerance which has allowed such men as Stratford and MacRae to practise their awful business in our midst.

The slaughter of unborn children is not one whit more pardonable—not one whit more open to extenuation—than the murder of adults. When the criminal hand which attempts to extinguish the breath of life in its feeblest condition drags down into death the sturdier existence of the mother, the atrocity is twofold. It is too old a world, this of ours, to be over-fastidious about the truth. There is too little truth in the world to be swathed in the fustian of "delicacy," out of our sight and mind. When such horrors as these which form our text occur, it is the accomplice in crime who blinks it, and the sympathizer with the criminal who wants to bury it beyond recovery. The Christian community turns up its eyes at the Chinese infanticide, and shudders in its broadcloth at the corpses which fringe the sacred Ganges. But the Christian congregation turn not a single shoulder from him or her who slays the unborn in its mysterious first life, and anticipates the intentions of the Creator with murderous barbarity, until popular sentiment is ignited and popular wrath frightfully aflame. The murder of those who die in the early dark is getting to be so common a crime that it is hardly reprehended as anything worse than an indiscretion. With such apathy, who can wonder that the frequency of infanticide increases? Who can feign surprise that the abortionist retires on his rapidly accumulated fortune? In New York Madame Restell has raised her infamous hospital on Fifth avenue. In Chicago such butchers as Stratford and MacRae boast that they have perpetrated their hundred crimes a year. The frightful enormity of their acts, and the inhuman disregard of life and suffering which nerves their hands, are but insufficiently appreciated. It is only when one imagines a wife or a sister in the frightful agonies, which continually end in death, caused and fomented by these Pariahs of an honorable profession, that the thrill of consternation, the shiver of heart-sickness, urge one to call in the stern vengeance of the law. We do not only regard what the statute prescribes for such monsters as these. We feel that the shadow of the gallows is scarcely dark enough to match the hue of their crimes. The law itself says that "if any person shall, in the attempt to produce the miscarriage of a pregnant woman, thereby cause and produce the death of such woman, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder, and shall be punished as the law requires for such offense." This is the law. We have tried to urge the moral bearings of the case. The men who are now in jail must have known the fatal tendency of their operations. They must have known that they were undermining law and morality. They must have known the awful risk they ran. They gambled for high stakes, and they have lost. Should a jury convict them, they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. With such a foul atmosphere, nothing short of a moral thunder-storm avails anything. The individuals are lost in unpardonable generality. These men have each hacked at least one woman to pieces, have each tortured one sensitive organization to a horrible death, and have each done their cruel deeds in the shadow of the law. When men are convicted of such crimes, under such conditions, and so glaringly as these, nothing should stand between them and the vengeful grip of the law. The abortionist is a murderer, doubly so when he butchers to death the woman as well as the child, and his punishment should be even more stern and inexorable than that of the ordinary assassin. It is impossible to overestimate the enormity of his offense.

In demanding that the law be rigorously executed in both the cases that now shock the public sentiment in Chicago, we lose sight of the miserable criminals who have deliberately exposed themselves to the stroke of the sword of Justice. If an abortionist had been hung before now, the two double crimes we are deploring would not have been attempted. Let these men be unrelentingly punished, that many lives may be hereafter saved. There is no crime known on earth more horrible than these, and none which discloses so little extenuation. LET US STOP THEM.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The public have had some experience of reports of that class which are intended to "whitewash" culpable persons. Whenever a revelation is made which injuriously affects a powerful interest, political, commercial, or social, a short and single plan is tried of hushing up the whole affair. A committee is appointed to "inquire into all the circumstances." This silences the press, and removes the subject for a time from under the public eye. There is always a chance that the charges will be altogether forgotten before the answer to them is prepared, and in that case it is easy to concoct a "report" which will satisfy the public. Or else the committee make things pleasant all round by admitting the discovery of a few minor errors, but denying in general terms the serious portion of the accusations. This latter course is the one adopted by the gentlemen deputed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

The strangest circumstance in connection with this report is that the committee should have supposed for one moment that it would be deemed conclusive upon any given point. It settles nothing. The committee dare not make public the evidence which was laid before them, and the chairman himself refused to sign the report. This circumstance is concealed from the public in the report now presented. We are in a position to supplement the meagre comments of the committee with a little information which will not be new to them, although the general reader will now become acquainted with it for the first time. A "whitewashing" report cannot destroy the effect which some facts we will now state must inevitably produce on the public mind.

The accounts rendered by one of the officials, who is implicated even in the rose-water report of the committee, showed that of goods purchased at exorbitant prices, 19,000 dollars' worth were unaccounted for. This happened during last year alone. The agent who had to buy paper admitted having told the manufacturers that all purchases must be made through the son of one of the managers. The commissions paid to this lucky son varied from two-and-a-half to fifteen per cent.—say ten per cent. on an average. This, on annual purchases of $150,000, would amount to $15,000—a snug year's income for the recipient, but a great loss to the Concern. On these two items only it lost $34,000 in one year. But the official first referred to kept a carriage and horses, although his salary was only $2000 a year. Of course no one suspected that anything was wrong.

We might extend these details, but for to-day an instalment may suffice. It would be interesting to hear from the Investigating Committee the motives which justified them, as they believed, in withholding facts like the above from the Methodist Conference. They were placed in a position of trust and confidence, and it was not their business to shield delinquents or to make themselves the means of condoning the offenses which had been committed. They should have told the truth, without prejudice or favoritism on either side. By being weak enough to suppose that a carefully "doctored" report would prevent scandal, they have only made matters ten times worse than they were before, confirmed the statements originally made, and forfeited the confidence of their own brethren and the general public.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Tate, the new Minister from Hayti, who is reported as a handsome, intelligent, and highly-accomplished mulatto, on presenting his credentials to the President the other day made a very neat little speech. In the course of it he said "the exalted philanthropy and the readiness to make amends to a race formerly oppressed in this country—those noble principles which have led your administration, Mr. President, to select a man of that race to represent the great and powerful republic of the United States in the republic of Hayti, have awakened in the hearts of all Haytiens who eagerly desire the advancement and elevation of their race a just sentiment of admiration and gratitude;" and so on to the close.

General Grant, however, thus challenged by the eloquent Haytien of African descent, was equal to the demands of the occasion. Striking at once into the main question he said:—"If any proof were wanting of the unfounded character of the prejudice which until recently prevailed, at least in different parts of this country, against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks you have just uttered." A very neat compliment indeed; but the General did not stop here. In regard to this American prejudice of color he went on to say, "that, like all similar prejudices, no matter how deeply implanted, it must sooner or later yield to the force of truth." What truth is here referred to? The truth of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal"—a truth heretofore widely considered as only "a glittering generality." Next, speaking of the inevitable and natural results of our great civic convulsion in reference to the African race, the President said that among the concessions in their behalf "is their right to employment abroad as well as at home, in the public service—a right which, as you say, has been acknowledged in the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to represent the United States in Hayti."

Here, then, we have the reason from General Grant for his appointment of black men to office, and for his advocacy of the fifteenth amendment, providing for universal negro suffrage. He believes that all these prejudices of race and color should be and will be swept away. He is far ahead of Lincoln in this respect: for Lincoln inherited from Kentucky a strong prejudice against negro equality, which, as developed in Lincoln's policy, was subsequently used as the foundation of the reconstruction policy of Andy Johnson. Secondly, from the "happy accord" established between the United States and the African republic of Hayti under General Grant, we look for the early annexation of the Haytiens, with the Dominicans of the other end of the island.

Meantime, let it suffice for our doubting politicians that General Grant is fixed in his policy of equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race or color. Fixed is the word. The mind and the policy of General Grant are fixed upon this subject, and such being the case, we may regard his ideas as fixed in the Government of the United States. Looking at this fixed fact and at the consummation of Southern reconstruction, our leading Democratic politicians are called upon to face the music. They cannot go back now, they cannot stand still. They must fall in line with the new forward movement of the Southern Democracy, or go to pieces.

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3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4068, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4066, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4064, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $3500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 thu26t No. 513 WALNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13
CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,789'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. F. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $515,279'23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaine, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter.
Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$943,795'34
On Fire Risks.....164,905'76
$1,108,701'10
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868.....440,634'02
$1,548,335'12
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks....$914,216'29
On Fire Risks.....149,629'70
$1,063,845'99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.....115,027'65
$1,178,873'64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$418,109'39
Fire Losses.....94,344'81
Return Premiums.....49,636'10
Re-Insurances.....41,277'84
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.....64,687'15
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal taxes.....53,390'64
Expenses.....21,927'08
$744,374'01
$434,499'63
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.
$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties.....$216,000'00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).....107,750'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....60,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....213,950'00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....200,250'00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....102,000'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....19,450'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....22,625'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....20,000'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....15,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,270'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.....14,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.....3,900'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.....7,500'00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....246,900'00
$1,231,500 Par. Market value, $1,255,270'00
Cost, $1,215,622'27.
Real Estate.....36,000'00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....323,700'75
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company.....65,097'36
Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value.....2,740'39
Cash in Bank.....$168,316'38
Cash in Drawer.....972'76
169,291'14
$1,852,100'64
PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM H. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 2 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 25 3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPER and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, and cheapest in the city at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 707 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 25§

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

HARRISBURG.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.

This beautiful inland city of Pennsylvania has increased so rapidly within the past few years in wealth, commerce, manufactures, and population, that its property holders may look with indifference on the struggle to remove the capital to Philadelphia, as it should be. The next census may show this city to contain 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants.

Its Early History.

In 1766, over one hundred years ago, John Harris built the first house upon the site where Harrisburg now stands. It still stands upon the river bank, not exactly in the same condition, facing a pretty little green called Harris Park, in which an old tree stump is preserved as having the identical stump to which John Harris was been tied by the cheerful Indians of that place, with the intention of having a roast out of him, which refreshing culinary process was interrupted by the unexpected arrival of a fresh lot of big Injuns from Thomas' Island, in the middle of the river opposite, who came across with the tide, and untied Mr. Harris. As friends of John they changed the bill of fare from roast Harris to Indian chops, all of which was very agreeable to John Harris, and shows how convenient it was for Harry Thomas to have an Island in the middle of the river "kivered" all over with bushes and yam-yams, where the boys can see what's going on in Front street without being seen themselves. The guide-book says that this stump is the "one sole monument and headstone to John Harris' grave," but how they could have ever stuck poor John's body under the roots of this stump stumps me. However, taking it for granted that his cold corpus was rooted in, I climbed over the iron railing and dropped a tear upon his stump. In doing so I dropped my hat, and made another tear of quite a different kind, and before I could tear myself away I took one more look at the guide-book and then gazed at the Harris Mansion, which the guide-book says "stands facing the stump, and was built by Harris in 1766, and is now owned and occupied by the Hon. Simon Cameron, ex-Secretary of War." I said to myself, Who will care for Harris now? I forgot the dead Harris in the living Simon. A horrible suspicion crossed my mind. Why should he select this spot as a residence? Was it that every maimed veteran of the war who visited him might be consoled in beholding how much he thinks of a stump? No, it cannot be. Ah! I have it. As Simon sits by his library window day after day in mournful contemplation of Harris' stump, it must be so impressed upon his memory that nobody else has ever yet been able to stump him but Harris. Forgive the horrible idea. As the Harrisburg Indians did not succeed in laying him out, so in 1785 Harris laid out Harrisburg, and dedicated the grounds upon which the Capitol buildings now stand to public uses. In 1808 it was incorporated. In 1812 it became the State capital; and in 1870 it will be removed—the capital, I mean—to Philadelphia, where it ought to be.

Objects of Interest.

There are other things to be seen in Harrisburg besides John Harris' stump. Another stump, much larger and built of granite, stands in the middle of the street facing the main entrance to the Capitol. It looks as if it was a pier for a new bridge across the Susquehanna. Speaking of bridges, there is one worth looking at across the river at this point. The reader will find it much more pleasant to look at than to travel on. They call it the camel's-back, from a fancied resemblance to that useful but uncomely animal, but it looks more like a boa constrictor covered with bunions. It was unfortunate the Rebels didn't get near enough to it in 1863 to give the county a chance to build a better and safer one. The fair grounds and race course are on the river bank, about two miles above the city, and the track is kept in order by a few public-spirited gentlemen of Harrisburg who drive their own teams. Here an occasional pigeon shooting match takes place, the gunners exhibiting their skill on the wing or *otherwise*, as fancy or education dictates. I lately saw a match here, at which a young gentleman from Philadelphia undertook to shoot the trap on the wing. The birds were afraid to fly away from him, he was such a dead shot.

Front Street

runs along the river bank, and is lined with many handsome private residences, prominent among which is that of Henry Thomas, Esq., at foot of Main street. It is built in the Norman style, and surrounded with beautiful grounds. Mr. Thomas came from Wales not many years ago to seek his fortune in this country, and by industry, ability, and integrity has amassed a handsome competence.

Public Buildings.

The Capitol and State Arsenal are built upon a hill in the centre of the town. "The Capitol," says the guide-book, "is an imposing edifice," which is imposing upon the ignorance of the reader, for it is nothing but a big red brick barn-like looking structure, and a disgrace to a great State like Pennsylvania. The grounds are nicely laid out, however, and a monument to the Mexican volunteers, surmounted with a handsome figure of Victory, imported by Vitl Brothers, of Philadelphia, adorns the space in front of the Arsenal. The Lunatic Hospital, northeast of the city, is a handsome structure and contains about three hundred and fifty lunatics, but it would not begin to hold all the lunatics that reside here when the Legislature is in session. Besides its stores and churches, its hotels are numerous and well appointed.

Its Hotels.

The principal hotels here are the Lochiel Hotel, Jones House, and Bolton's Hotel. Besides these there are Brady's Hotel, the State Capitol, the United States, the Pennsylvania, etc. The Jones House has been lately refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner by Mr. Farley, well known to Philadelphians as former proprietor of the La Pierre House, and lately of the Surf House, Atlantic City. General Selfridge, Clerk of the House, resides here during the winter, and the following members of the Legislature have engaged rooms for the session:—A. W. Henszey, G. W. Hammersly, Marshall Hong, J. V. Stokes, M. Leidig, Edward G. Carlin, and John F. Mooney.

The Lochiel Hotel presents a very handsome exterior, and under the management of Mr Hunter, there are few hotels in the that Union can compare with the Lochiel. Among his guests for the session are Attorney-General Brewster, Surveyor J. M. Campbell, Auditor-General John F. Hartranft, State Treasurer R. W. Mackay, Cashier of Treasury Thomas Nicholson; Senators George Connell, C. H. Stinson, H. Jones Brook, P. M. Osterhout, E. Billingfelt, J. B. Warfel, J. S. Rutan, James L. Graham, Thomas Howard, and John K. Robinson. Also the following members of the House:—Elisha W. Davis, John Cloud, Watson Conly, George Maxwell, Robert Johnston, James Miller, Joseph Walton, John H. Kerr, Joseph Robinson, Henry C. Johnson, F. W. Ames, David B. McCreery, Henry I. McAleer, A. C. Reinoehl, J. B. Derringer, E. A. Wheeler, A. P. Stephens, J. W. Sharlock, Abel Darlington, and William Elliott.

Bolton's Hotel is kept by Mr. George J. Bolton, well known as the proprietor of the Columbia House, Cape May, a genial, affable gentleman, and one who has established a good reputation for keeping a first-class hotel.

Importance of Harrisburg.

Its canal and railroad communications with different sections of the country are so numerous and complete that it is almost unequalled in its position for business enterprises of every kind, which also render it a flourishing interior market. It is only 75 miles from the Chesapeake Bay; only 100 miles from Philadelphia; only 85 from Baltimore and 110 from Washington. Its canals reach north to Sunbury and Williamsport, south to Columbia, east to Lancaster and Philadelphia, and west to the Alleghenv Mountains. It is the centre of a vast network of railroad running to all points of the compass and giving employment to thousands of workmen. The Pennsylvania Central runs east to Philadelphia and west to Pittsburg, with a branch down the Susquehanna to Columbia. The Philadelphia and Erie runs northwest to Erie and the great lakes. The Northern Central runs south to Baltimore, and north to Williamsport and Niagara Falls. The Cumberland Valley runs southwest through Carlisle and Chambersburg into Maryland, and the Lebanon Valley northeast through Reading and Allentown to New York.

Its Manufactures.

In addition to all these railroad facilities, its proximity to the coal and iron fields of the adjacent Cumberland, Bedford, and Lebanon valleys, to the lumber market of Lycoming, and the granaries of Lancaster, together with its ample water-power, make it an eligible location for manufactories. Here there are many extensive iron furnaces, rolling mills, cotton factories, car shops, and machine shops. Wooster's new brass furnace on the left of the railroad, near the station, is one of the largest in the State; and the Pennsylvania Steel Works, located here, are the largest of the kind in America. There are many other industries that afford employment to thousands of workmen, and are making Harrisburg an independent, thriving, and prosperous town.

THE MILITARY TAX.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

In your issue of the 17th you speak of the Military Tax Collector, stating that he has no power to exempt persons from paying the tax, and recommending him to state where the exemption can be obtained. Now, I think it would be advisable for him to state by what authority he sends notices of distraint and sale for the tax of the current year. Many persons (I among the number) think that all such notices are illegal, and should he attempt such a proceeding, he will find himself in hot water. In regard to the former incumbent, I would say that persons received notices stating that the tax was due, and that certain penalties were added, but if the tax was paid within a given time the penalties would be remitted. Now, as the Receiver gets no salary, and as the notices come in an envelope, with a two-cent stamp upon it, and as there must be a number of persons employed to make out the lists and attend to the business of the office, where does he get his pay from? I woul l also ask, that as he constituted himself the exempting power, how can any one tell who he collected from and who he did not? It might also be pertinent to ask who audits the accounts of the Receiver, and how much was collected, and what disposition was made of the money? "SOLDIER."

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1869.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 4 §

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!

REMOVAL.

DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,

removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.

VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 20 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

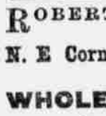
TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE



J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 7·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6·00 and 10·15 A. M., 12·05 noon, 6·35 and 10·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·35 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·50 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

$500 Worth of the Animal—Where One of the Animal's Lairs is to be Found—His Keeper and Attendants.

Of all the vices that carry men to degradation, suicide, and everlasting damnation, none is more powerful in its grip, nor speedier in its results, than that of gambling. When a man once enters one of these earthly habitations of Satan, he is, unless blessed with a spirit of self-will unusual with the majority of his fellow-creatures, doomed; for once within the vortex, its maddening whirl swiftly draws the victim towards the inner circle, and in but a little while he is swept from sight. Go into our prisons, and ask some of the old hoary-headed convicts what first led them to crime, and their answer will be, Gambling. Go into our inebriate asylums, and inquire into the cause of their degradation, and your answer will in many cases be, Gambling. Go study nine out of ten of the most prominent cases of suicide that have occurred of late, and you will find that gambling was the cause.

When a man who has been doing a handsome business, and who has been noted amongst his fellows for his vivacity, cheerfulness and precise business habits, becomes morose, despondent, and suffers his business to go to the dogs as it were, then does the question arise, what ails B.? and when the Coroner is notified to hold the inquest upon his self-mutilated body, the time-worn verdict of "Suicide from aberration of mind" is rendered, and the grave covers all, except the sufferings of his once loved wife and dearer little ones. But go search out the real and sole cause of that man's change of character and loss of business, and take our word for it you will find, that in an evil moment, he has been lured by one of those many gentlemanly attired, smooth tongued ropers-in or middlemen into some gambling den, and then the sequel is easily reached.

In this model city of Philadelphia, these gilded palaces, or, as they should properly be termed, hells, are to be found in almost all sections thereof, but on our most fashionable thoroughfares and in the business part of the city do they most abound.

Men who are just commencing the practice which will lead eventually to the results we have already mentioned, rush out from their counting-houses to spend a few short minutes in the faro bank, with the vain hope of retrieving some former loss, and perhaps whilst thus absent their confidential employes are filching sufficient cash from the conceras to enable them, after the end of business hours, to make one more stake, intending to apply the winnings to the covering of a forgery ever staring them in the face.

A few nights ago, an individual, whose name we shall represent as G——, entered one of these faro banks or tiger's dens No. 929 Chesnut street, and after remaining therein some little time, found that he was minus a set of diamond studs, a gold watch and chain, and considerable cash, the whole amounting to between $900 and a $1000. Not being whiling, like many other dupes before him, to lick his wounds and suffer on, he repaired to the Central Police Station on Tuesday, and there reported his loss. Yesterday, when the regular police trials at the Central Station had ended, three well-known parties were seen to enter the office, and after a short confab with certain parties, one of them, R. Lister Smith, approached Alderman Kerr, and, with a few hurried whispers, the whole affair was settled, and the party arrested allowed to go and again pursue his nefarious work. The party named signed the bail bond, though for what amount we could not ascertain, as it is the *business* of our officials to screen and cover over all such cases, for our public must learn, if they have not, that these men—these gamblers—are entitled to immunities and privileges which would be and are often denied to our best citizens.

Thus the case was settled for the time being, and that means forever, for conviction for gambling, or even trial therefor, in our courts is as great a rarity as snow in the tropics. The victim has seen the last of his cash and valuables, and he has felt the painful incisive wounds produced by the velvet-footed animal. If he be a sensible man he will go to work, with the earnest resolve to retrieve his loss in legitimate business pursuits, and vow at the same time never even to approach within sight, if possible, of the animal's lair, whilst our magistrate whose dealings are but synonymous for *justice*, and whose efforts are *always directed towards punishing the criminals*, will pursue the even tenor of his way, *feeling in his heart* that he has nobly, although with a *sacrifice*, performed his duty!

AN IMPROVEMENT IN STREETS.—The attention of property holders on Sansom street has recently been directed to the advantages that will accrue from an united effort on their part to have the street paved from its commencement at Sixth street to the Schuylkill with a patent pavement. There is a great need of such an enterprise, as any carriage owner can testify, and it will advance the value of property for business purposes fifty per cent., beyond doubt. This has been the experience in Mercer street, New York, which is geographically located in a similar part of that city. It is further proposed to cut a carriage way across Independence Square and thus give a communication with Library street, widen Harmony court, and thus open the street from the Schuylkill to the Delaware at a very trifling expense, and with a certainly increasing value to the property. Locust street and Filbert street could also be treated in a similar manner at but little expense, and the property that is now occupied for the basest of uses would enhance in value for business purposes. These streets are the only avenues of any importance running east and west that have not been occupied with passenger railways, and it is not probable that there will be enough business to authorize our legislative Cæsars to seize the franchises of railways on them. The cutting through of Independence Square would perhaps excite some opposition among the patriots who delight to see it in its present dilapidated condition, and annoy the bootblacks who diversify their little games of pitch and toss on the steps and surroundings of that ornament to the architecture of our city, known as the New Court House, with an occasional rough and tumble fight on the sacred spot supposed to be where the Declaration of Independence was first given to the light of the world, but which in reality, up to the commencement of the present century, was occupied by a row of dwelling houses facing on Walnut street. This will all be clearly shown in the next twenty years, when Westcott's History of Philadelphia shall reach this period of the history of the city.

INTERESTING TO BROKERS.—Assessor John B. Kenney, of the First Collection District, has received the following letter of instruction from the Department at Washington, D. C., with reference to the issuing of licenses to brokers:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1869.—Sir:—Mr. ——, a stock broker at No. — Walnut street, Philadelphia, has addressed this office, under date of 9th instant, asking the following question:—"If a bill broker (i. e. a note broker) has no bank account and has no capital employed in his occupation as a broker, does the law require him to take out a banker's license?"

He has been referred to you for a reply to his question, and you are therefore instructed that the fact that a broker having no bank account and having no capital of his own employed in his business does not relieve him necessarily from further liability to special tax of bankers. If such person does any more than simply negotiate purchases or sales of the securities enumerated in par. 9, sec. 79, act of June, 1864 ("stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities"), and this is not held to include the actual sale and delivery of the same, he should be classed as a banker and not as a broker. If, as has in effect just been said, he not only negotiates purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, or other securities, as enumerated in par. 9, sec. 79, *i. e.*, finds buyers and sellers, brings them together, arranges terms, etc., but *makes* purchases or sales, receives and delivers said securities, he should be required to pay tax as a banker. J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—During the performance of the burial service of an aged lady in the cemetery attached to the Haines Street M. E. Church, Germantown, yesterday afternoon, four flashy looking individuals were observed actively moving among the mourners, many of whom shortly afterwards missed their pocket-books. One of the light-fingered, giving his name as Thomas Mahin, was arrested, whilst the other three escaped. Thomas will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

A CHEST OF TEA.—Two "mokes," named respectively John Smith (not the original) and Amos Parker, were arrested yesterday P. M., in Gill's alley, running off Lombard street, above Fifth, whilst disputing over the sharing of a chest of tea which they had stolen from Rentoul's tea store, Second street, above Chesnut. They will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

FALSE PRETENSES.—George Climer is the name of an individual who has of late been obtaining funds from our charitably disposed citizens, on the plea that he was the collector for the Soldiers' Home. Yesterday, George's "little game" was stopped, and his case will be disposed of by Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

TILL-TAPPER.—Russell Howard yesterday tapped the till of one of the stands that go to make up the Fair at Assembly Buildings, and took therefrom $13. Shortly afterwards a police officer tapped Russell on the shoulder, and Alderman Kerr this morning committed him to prison. The cash was found on him.

HOW TO BE ROBBED.—The same old story this morning again—the doors of 12 houses in the First, 13 in the Fifth, 10 in the Seventh, 7 in the Tenth, and 11 in the Eleventh district were found open during last night by the police.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday P. M. some unknown scamp or scamps entered the residence No. 738 Master street, through the rear kitchen door, whilst the tenants were absent, and robbed it of $5 in cash and two gold watches.

BURGLARY.—About 8 o'clock last evening the clothing store of Charles Story, No. 210 Richmond street, was burglariously entered through a back window and robbed of $200 worth of clothing. No arrests.

HYMENEAL.

The Mayer-Stevens Nuptials—Another Bishop's Daughter Wedded.

The ever active little archer, Cupid, has of late been practising his feats of skill with rapidity and precision. The noise and bustle created in religious circles by the marriage of a daughter of Bishop Simpson has scarce died away before we are called upon to record the joining of two other hearts in matrimonial tie. For weeks past the talk amongst our fashionabids has been the approaching marriage of a daughter of Bishop Stevens, and yesterday the affair came off. St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church was the place selected for the performance of the matrimonial ceremonies. The church was filled to overflowing with an elegantly dressed company, many of whom were from Boston, Baltimore, and New York. The largest portion, however, were residents of this city.

The names of the happy pair were Rev. Henry C. Mayer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nina, daughter of Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens.

The nuptials were announced to take place at twelve o'clock, noon. Long before that time those who had been favored with handsomely-engraved cards of invitation had arrived and taken up the seats on the entire floor and galleries.

The bridal company was prompt in attendance, and their entree was announced by a burst of elaborate music on the organ, presided over by Prof. D. Wood. The bridal party was preceded by ushers. Then came the groomsmen and bridesmaids, as follows:—A. Morey, of Boston; L. Meyer, of Baltimore, Algernon Morton, of Philadelphia; William Stevens, son of Bishop Stevens of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Coppee, daughter of the President of the Lehigh University; Miss Clara West, of Philadelphia; Miss Bella Mactier, of Philadelphia; Miss Fanny Appleton, of Boston.

The bride was arrayed in a toilette of exquisite beauty. It was of white satin, with a long train, and an overskirt of the same material, cut away in front and cut up at the sides and on the back. Over all was a rich lace veil hanging to the waist. Her hair was handsomely trimmed and decorated with orange flowers.

The bridesmaids wore white organdie, with white overskirts of tulle, with Pompadour waists. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rutter, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, assisted by the Rev. William Stevens Perry, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, of Geneva, New York.

The bride entered the church supported by her father, who gave her away. As the bridal party retired the music of Mendelssohn's famous wedding march filled the church, and the chimes in the tower pealed forth merrily.

The company was driven to the house of the bride's father, No. 1635 Spruce street, where a reception took place, lasting from half-past twelve o'clock till two in the afternoon. After partaking of a bounteous repast, at four o'clock the happy pair left for Boston, where they will remain for several days. Quite a number of elegant and costly gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. Among them was a solid silver service, the gift of the step-father of the groom.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Woman Gagged and Shorn.

About 7½ o'clock last evening two individuals, at present unknown, entered the residence of Thomas Adams, on Foulkrod street, Frankford, and robbed it of one hundred dollars in cash. Mr. Adams is the engineer of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine, of Frankford, and at the time was absent attending to his duties. There were in the house Mrs. Adams, her mother (a bedridden invalid), and a couple of children who were asleep in their cot up stairs. One of the scoundrels effected an entrance through the cellar, ascended to the kitchen, opened the back door, and admitted his comrade. The two then proceeded into another room, where they met Mrs. Adams, whom they bound and gagged. They next visited Mrs. Adams' mother, but, seeing that she was helpless, paid no further attention to her. They then turned to the sleeping children, whom they molested no further than by placing a heavy cane over the breast of one of them. The supposition is that in case the child, which was the eldest one, and a boy, should have made any outcry, the club would have been used to brain him.

Having completed all their preparations they then ransacked the house from top to bottom, tearing up carpets, ripping open bed ticks, smashing the furniture, and emptying drawers, in one of which they found the $100 in cash.

This having been gone through with, they descended to the room in which they had left Mrs. Adams, bringing with them a revolver, the property of her husband, which they had found up stairs. This one of them presented at her, whilst the other seized a pair of shears, and clipped off almost all of her front hair; after which they laid the revolver on the table, put out the lights, unbound and ungagged Mrs. Adams, and left.

The rascals previous to their entering the house had taken the precaution to black their faces, in order to prevent recognition. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the whole affair is, that this makes the ninth one of almost similar assaults upon Mrs. Adams.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Proceedings of the General Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The opening services of this Convention took place last evening in Christ Reformed Church, Green street, below Sixteenth. There were a large number of delegates present from all parts of the country. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Zacharias, D. D., from the text, "They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy power."

The first business session commenced at 9 o'clock this morning in the same place.

Rev. Dr. Zacharias conducted the religious exercises.

Much of the morning session was occupied in organizing the synod.

Credentials were received from all the delegates. The roll was called by the stated clerk of the last synod, Rev. Mr. Reiter, of Williamsburg.

There were some two hundred representatives present from the following classes:—

East Pennsylvania, Lebanon, Zion's, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Philadelphia, Mercersburg, Goshenhopper, New York, Lancaster, East Susquehanna, West Susquehanna, Clarion, St. Paul's, and Western New York.

From the Synod of Ohio and adjacent States.—Miami Classis, Westmoreland, Sandusky, Tiffin, St. John's, Iowa, Eastern Ohio, and Lancaster.

From Northwestern Synod.—St. Joseph's Classis, Sheboygan, Indiana, Heidelberg, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Erie, Illinois, and Tuscarawis.

A discussion took place as to the right of two rival delegations from the Iowa Classis to seats in the conventions. The credentials of each party were directly opposite, and each claim the constitutional right. The subject was deferred by the President until the Synod was fully organized.

An election was then entered into for president. The choice was Rev. Dr. Gerhart, president of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa.

Dr. Gerhart, on taking the chair, spoke of the responsibilities of the office at the present time and the difficulties with which he would have to contend. He hoped, with the help of God, to be able to give satisfaction to all parties.

The election of the other officers was deferred until the afternoon session.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.—A movement to abolish the gallows in this State has been inaugurated by the Hon. M. H. Boyce, of Wisconsin, who last evening delivered the last lecture of the course which had been announced to take place at Harmonial Hall, in this city.

In his first lecture, delivered on Monday evening, Mr. Boyce presented the general aspect of the question, and by statistics and official documents exhibited the gratifying results which had followed the abolition in Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. The former State abolished the gallows in 1846, and for twenty-three years had demonstrated the fact that society was just as safe under the substituted law of imprisonment as it would have been under the menace of death. Rhode Island followed Michigan in 1852, and Wisconsin abrogated the gallows in 1853, and no one of these had ever returned to the old law. The crime of murder has decreased in consequence of the abolition of the gallows.

Mr. Boyce's second lecture was devoted to the moral effect of capital punishment upon society, and to a careful discussion of the Scriptural argument which is so often urged in defense of the gallows.

The third and last lecture of the course was devoted to prison reform, in which he proposed to strike the phrase State Prison from the statute-book, and insert in lieu thereof "House of Reformation." All time sentences to be stricken from our penal code, and the prisoner to earn his restoration to society by reformation; the pardoning power to be taken from the hands of the Governor, and vested in a Board of Pardons.

Much interest was manifested in these lectures, and the speaker was urged to repeat them at some future time in our city.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—A meeting of the Historical Society of the M. E. Church will be held to-night in the Ebenezer M. E. Church, Christian street, above Third, at half-past 7 o'clock. The President of the Society, Rev. William Cooper, D. D., will occupy the chair, and addresses will be delivered by Bishop Simpson, Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., and the venerable Father Boehm. An old relic in the shape of a silver watch, once the property of Bishop Asbury, will be exhibited, as well as a number of other valuable and historical articles now the property of the Society.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FIFTH STREET.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale Tuesday next, at the Exchange, a very elegant residence, No. 508 N. Fifth street; is well built, and has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Dedication of a New Hall—A Parade by the Order.

This afternoon Protection Chamber, No. 8, of the Order of Knights of Friendship, dedicated their new hall, No. 606 Arch street, with appropriate ceremonies. The order generally, including the Eureka, Fidelia, Harmony, Protection, and Integrity Chambers of this city, the Grand Chamber of Maryland, a chamber from Baltimore, one from Reading, one from Norristown, and the Grand Chamber of Pennsylvania, assembled at the old quarters of Protection Chamber, at Tenth and Spring Garden streets, at 2 o'clock, and having formed into line, with Protection Chamber on the right, marched over the following route:—

Up Spring Garden to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Brown, down Brown to Sixth, down Sixth to Green, down Green to Fifth, down Fifth to York avenue, down York avenue to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Ninth, up Ninth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, up Arch to hall.

Arriving at the hall the procession filed into the room, where the following programme was followed:—

Music by the Band.
Dedication Ceremonies, by the officers of the Grand Chamber.
Prayer.
Knight Errant Chamber Hymn.
Proclamation of Dedication.
Closing Ode, by Past Grand Sir K. M., M. G. Kerr, M. D.
Music by the band.
Oration by William M. Rightmyer, Esq., of Concordia Chamber, No. 2, Reading, Pa.
Music by the Band.
Collation.

JOLLIFICATION.

The Bootblacks Have a Shine.

At No. 725 Sansom street is a lager-beer saloon and restaurant, kept by a German named Lauer. Into this place, at about one o'clock this morning, a party of bootblacks effected an entrance by scaling a rear fence and forcing open the back door. Once inside, they set up a feast, and for a time held high carnival. Lager flowed as freely as water, and when with this surfeited, the gamins turned their attention to the old wines stored in the cellar. The juveniles went about the thing systematically, and during the wine courses partook freely of such refreshments in the way of eatables as they could find. After satisfying their appetite for food and drink, some turned their attention to the smoking of choice Havanas and the playing of "seven-up," etc., whilst others, the jollier ones, amused themselves by pumping beer all over the premises. The neighbors next door heard them carousing, but supposed that it was some supper party. Just before dawn the assemblage dispersed, highly pleased with their morning's entertainment.

Although there was cash in the drawer, and a lot of silver spoons, knives, and forks lying around, they were suffered to remain untouched.

The lads were evidently bent upon enjoyment, and not theft, and a high old time they had of it.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The Peace Society finished its labors yesterday.

—An individual last night coming across a recently washed pavement persisted in his belief that it was a looking glass. He had been to "see a man."

—We would ask if policemen are paid to while away their time in conversation with prostitutes whilst on duty?

—The Coroner will be called to Eighth and Market streets one of these days if rapid driving is not stopped.

—Our City Fathers meet to-day, to indulge in the usual amount of invectives and criminations.

—The valuation of horses in this city is $1,463,223, according to the tax revision.

—Our livery stable men are burnishing their bells and painting their sleighs.

—The Knights of Friendship are having a fine day for their proceedings.

—Pickpockets are seeking Germantown as a field on Saturday nights.

—Mayor Fox should give a little attention to the Central Station.

—The policy business flourishes and waxes strong in Philadelphia.

—Brigham Young, Jr., promenaded Chesnut street yesterday.

—The Lyle Monument Association met last night.

—Opossums, the negro's favorite, are scarce.

—Where are the street contractors?

—How about the public buildings?

—Ice in our gutters this morning.

—Our friends the flies have flown.

—There is fish in the Delaware.

THE TAX OFFICE.—Business at the Tax Office is rather dull, although there is a large amount of taxes still outstanding. After the 1st proximo a penalty of three per cent. will be levied upon all delinquents.

ROBBERY ON WOOD STREET.—The residence of a Mr. Frank Elliott, No. 1126 Wood street, was entered on Tuesday night last and robbed of a set of sable furs, valued at $75.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes, at the Chesnut Street Bridge, on the night of October 2, still engages the attention of the Court. The prisoner whose life is at stake sits noticing the proceedings closely, but his stolid countenance betraying no great emotion, and he smiling but once during the whole trial, which was when Oyster Jack, of No. 305 Market street, narrated how the prisoner and his companions entered his tavern on the night of the murder, and called for ale, and, while he was in the cellar drawing it, ran away. This little joke appeared to amuse him for an instant, but his face immediately reassumed the heavy expression which has characterized him.

The Commonwealth having closed their case, the defense was opened by Mr. Bispham, and witnesses were examined, the principal of whom was a boy named Henry Leach. He said that on the night of this occurrence he crossed the bridge in company with William H. Alberger, who was examined by the Commonwealth, and saw three young fellows fighting a man; one of these was tall and stoutly built, and the other two were smaller; the man struck this large one, who turned and called to the others to come away; and while he and one of his companions started away, the third, a small boy, made a lunge at the man, saying he would "rip his guts out;" the man started across the bridge westward, groaning and exclaiming "God help me!" and when he reached the west end he sank upon the side walk, exhausted; Alberger went to him and asked him if those young fellows had stabbed him, but he received no reply; the man was speechless.

Other witnesses were examined to fix the points of time mentioned as to the movements of the prisoner that night.

The defense closed, and in rebuttal the Commonwealth called the boy John Hope, and made him expose his left arm to the jury, which was dislocated at the elbow and had been so for ten years, disabling him from using it freely; but on cross-examination the defense could find no exhibit in his right arm, which had a muscle which was extraordinarily large for a boy of sixteen years. This was one of the small boys who were Smith's companions at the time of the murder, one of whom the defense alleged made the lunge at the deceased. He said he aimed no blow or thrust at the man; wasn't near him, and didn't see what kind of a man he was; Conway was between him and Smith at the time the latter was scuffling with the man; he did not see Conway approach the man at all, nor did hear any such expression as "I'll cut your guts out;" he was not paying much attention to the fight, as he supposed it was only in fun, but he learned that it was not in fun when Smith told him "that he had done."

John Conway recalled—Said he did not make any thrust at all at Hughes; did not get his hands up at him, nor was he nearer to him than half the width of the court room at any time during the scuffle; he did not hear any such expression as "I'll cut your guts out."

In answer to a question by the Court, Hope said that while the scuffle was going on, he saw no one on or about the bridge.

Here the testimony on both sides closed, and the arguments of counsel were began, the Commonwealth pressing for a verdict of murder in the first degree against Smith.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Strond.

John J. Fallmer vs. Alderman George H. Fallmer, Constable John J. Farton, and L. R. Cartwell. An action of trespass to recover damages for an alleged unlawful eviction from a room at No. 525 Pine street. The defense answered that the plaintiff was put out of possession because of his failure to pay the rent, and the proceeding was according to the contract. Verdict for defendant.

Sloo Samson & Hughes vs. Samson E. Hunter. An action to recover a balance due for work done and materials furnished on the building of a Methodist church at Norristown. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Bernard Bevens vs. William Rasch, et al. An action of ejectment to try the title to real property. In this case a number of bonds had been stolen from Dr. Bevens by a private secretary, who was tried and convicted in the Criminal Court, and sentenced to make restitution and to undergo imprisonment; under the sentence of restitution the property was bought at Sheriff's sale as that of the convict, when the defendant was found in possession under a previous purchase. Jury out.

Smith & Beard vs. D. H. Levitt & Co. An action to recover on a promissory note. The defense alleged that the plaintiffs had accepted another party as debtor, and therefore they were not liable. Jury out.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Court was this morning engaged with the trial of John W. Kelly and James Weir, upon the charge of passing a counterfeit twenty dollar note at a liquor beer saloon No. 1221 Frankford road, it being alleged that the defendants played cards there, and one of them offered the note in payment of the amount they had lost, and received change in good money.

The defense denied any knowledge of the false character of the note. On trial. J. Davis Duffield and Charles H. Sidebotham, Esqs., for the defense.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	179¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	53½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	29	Western Union Tel.	35¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Mil. & St. Paul R com	69¼
Mich. S.R.	88¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	84½
Clev. and Pitts. R.	86¼	Adams Express	57¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	74¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	United States	52
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Gold	129½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86½	Market irregular.	

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Fleet of Iron-clads Ordered to New York Harbor to Look After the Spanish Flotilla.

EUROPE.

Spanish Colonial Reform—The Question of Slavery Reserved for Specific Legislation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Iron-clads Ordered to New York Harbor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Government, having learned that a Spanish fleet of some four or five vessels is about to pay a visit to the harbor of New York, is at a loss to know what object can bring them there at this particular time. It is given out by the Spanish Minister that the proposed visit is a friendly one, but it appears the Government is not altogether satisfied on this point, and accordingly several iron-clads have been ordered to proceed to New York at once.

Among them are the Miantonomah and Terror, together with a torpedo boat, which is to be sent from the Navy Yard here. This torpedo boat alone, it is estimated by Admiral Porter, would be able to look after the Spanish fleet, but it is thought best to have a few first-class iron-clads on hand. It is supposed that the real object of the visit of this fleet is to overawe the Government and get the Spanish gunboats out of port. Whatever it may be, the Government is ready to meet it.

Ways and Means Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee is expected to meet here to-morrow. They have already accumulated considerable data relative to internal revenue and tariff bills, and, it is said, at the meeting the bill revising the tariff will be submitted by Judge Kelley, and some changes suggested.

FROM EUROPE.

Reform in Spanish Colonial Government.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—During the sitting of the Cortes yesterday, the Minister for the Colonies read to the members, on behalf of the Cabinet, a draft of the new constitution which it is intended to grant to Porto Rico.

This important instrument, as at present worded, forbids the discussion by the colonial legislative body of any proposition or resolution contemplating a separation of the island from Spain; proclaims complete religious liberty for all Christian denominations in the territory; extends the right of electoral suffrage to all who can read and write, with the exception of the slaves; places certain legal restrictions on the slave system; declares that slaves have no citizen rights in the soil, and that they can acquire such only by and after emancipation.

The entire question of slavery is, in fact, according to the ministerial statement and the concluding clauses of the present measure, reserved for another and separate bill and future specific legislation.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for both money and account. American securities firm. United States five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84½; 10-40s, 78½. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 99¼; Great Western, 25⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Upland middlings, 11½@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s. 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sugars, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 25—1 P. M.—Consols, 94@94¼ for both money and account. American stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 21⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—1 P. M.—Red winter wheat, 8s. 7d. Lard, 74s.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 55c.

HAVRE, Nov. 25.—Cotton opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25—Petroleum opens quiet at 60¾f.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Militia to be Held in Readiness.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The Militia Department have received offers from the commanders of the volunteer corps at Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere, to serve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red River insurrection.

The Dominion Parliament.

It is believed in official circles that the Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th of February.

FROM CUBA.

Inciting Negroes to Rebellion.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—An attempt was recently made to incite the negroes to rebellion on the plantations about Sagua. The plot was discovered, however, and the ringleaders arrested and promptly executed.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money fairly active at 6@7, the latter rate prevailing. Stocks rate lower than yesterday, excepting Erie, which for some unaccountable reason has reached 30¾, falling off, however, about 1 per cent. Governments are steady, and unchanged, except 1865s and 1867s, which fell off ⅛. A meeting of the Wells Fargo stockholders is now being held to decide on matter of increasing capital stock $500,000.

The Erie Railroad Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Fisk and Gould have obtained from a Judge of the Supreme Court an order staying all proceedings in the suit instituted against them by Joseph H. Ramsey, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Erie Railroad. The order is to continue in force until a decision of the motion, of which they have given notice to have the injunction granted by Judge Mowbray dissolved, and the order of suspension vacated. The order has been served upon the plaintiff.

Gaming Accident.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—This was the coldest November morning on record. At 7 o'clock the thermometer was 16 degrees above zero.

Claude Brent, bookkeeper at the Union Iron Works, was accidentally shot by some friends while hunting.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 129⅝. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅛; Virginia sixes, new 52¾; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 96; New York Central, 181¾; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 99; Hudson River, 160¾; Michigan Central, 120¼; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾. Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 90¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cotton steady; sales of 900 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—State and Western in fair demand; superfine to fancy State, $4 60@6; Ohio, $5 20@6; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $4 25@6 90. Wheat is a shade firmer and in moderate demand; No. 2 spring, $1 23@1 25; the latter an extreme for very choice. Corn is a shade easier; mixed Western, $1 05@1 08 for unsound, and $1 09@1 10 for sound. Oats firmer; State, 66c.; Western, 64@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32 50; old, $33 50; prime, $23 50@24 50. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 19@19½. Whisky lower; buyers $1, and sellers $1 03 for free Western.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 24½c. Flour—Prices favor buyers, with a better demand, but quotations are entirely unchanged. Wheat more active; prime to choice, $1 25@1 32. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; old, $1 05@1 08. Oats dull at 55@58c. Rye firm at 90c.@$1 00. Mess Pork quiet at $32@33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky—better feeling, with sales at $1 06@1 06.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, W L Cp.	100⅝	1000 sh Read.	rg$1.49@44
10 sh Minehill	53	100 do	s5.49@44
25 sh Leh Val.	s5. 53¼	3 sh Cam & A R.	119½
3 sh Penna R.	54½	1 do	c.119½

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E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY,

DESIRABLE AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant Vienna Writing Desks, at half price.
Mosaic and Japanese Card Receivers.
Carved Wood Silk Lined Glove and Hdkf. Boxes.
Russia Leather Glove Boxes.
Handsome Astrachan and Cloth Satchels.
Crystal and Gilt Bronze Bouquet Holders, exquisite.
Zephyr Slipper Patterns, $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
Handsome Zephyr Chair and Sofa Cushion Patterns.
Linen Gents' Colored Bordered and Plain Hdkfs.
Ladies' Fine Real Lace Hdkfs., etc, etc.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 to 50 cents, job lot.
100 dozen of Jouvin Castor Gloves, $1 25, worth $2 50.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Cheapest Gloves Ever Offered.

Dark parti-colored and white finest Kid, at $1 10, worth $2 25.
Elegant Kid Gloves at $1.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth, Silk, and Berlin Gloves.
Heavy Working Buck Gloves, for presents.
Heavy Working Buck Mitts, for presents.
Heavy Buck Gauntlets, lined and unlined.
Elegant French Portemonnaies and Wallets.
Turkey Morocco and Russia Leather Portemonnaies and Wallets.
Dress Goods for presents.
Closing out Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, for want of room.
We are now opening daily from Auction and other sources, job lots of
French Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Sash Ribbons,
Velvet and Roman Scarfs,
Satin Scarfs, etc.,
Velvet Wallets,
French Hose for Misses,
At prices to insure rapid sales. 11 25ths

POPULAR BLACK DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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Have a full line of Black Dress Goods of all the various textures in the market.

"PIM BROS.'" BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
"WATSON'S" BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
HEAVY CORD FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
BLACK SILK CORDED POPLINS,
HEAVY CORD WOOL POPLINS,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
BLACK PARISIENNE CLOTHS,
BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS,
BLACK FRENCH TAMISE,
DOUBLE WARP MOHAIRS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
CRETONNE CORDS,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH,
BLACK CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, ETC.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have a full assortment of

"PIM BROS.'" IRISH POPLINS,
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SILK CORDED POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
SERGE PLAIDS,
PLAIN SERGES,
COLORED WOOL POPLINS,
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,
WRAPPER CASHMERES,
WRAPPER FLANNELS,
9 13 thstu3mrp ROBE DE CHAMBRES.

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FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL COLORS.

Also, every variety of

Plain and Plaid Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
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GOODS MARKED DOWN

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During this SPECIAL SALE, the usual discount cannot be allowed to the trade.

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